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PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 21, 1845.

RAIL ROADS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

From an abstract of a report of a committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the New York Express, we learn that the railroad fever in Massachusetts has been somewhat checked by the action of the Legislature, in refusing to grant acts of incorporation for the construction of certain roads. The decision was made on the application for a charter for a road from Lowell to Andover. The applicants and remonstrants had a hearing by counsel, before a Joint Committee of the two Houses, which reported unanimously against granting a charter.

On the subject of chartering new roads, the Committee remarks:

"The capital actually invested in railroads will not fall much short of $28,000,000. This immense capital is invested in rail roads radiating from the capital of the State in every direction across its entire territory. It is, therefore, worthy of the careful consideration of the Legislature, that no policy should be adopted, except upon the highest claims of public necessity, which would be injurious to the rights of individuals, who by a long course of legislation, have been induced to make large investments in rail road corporations."

As stated above, the capital invested in Railroads in Massachusetts amounts to $28,000,080, and the construction of the roads now projected would require an expenditure of at least $10,000,000 more. Cool heads begin to think there is danger of overdoing the business. It is calculated that citizens of that state have invested full $40,000,000 in Railroad stocks in their own and other States, all within ten or twelve years, during which period the manufacturing capital has been steadily increasing, and the banking capital has not much raised.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—In the Virginia House of Delegates on Saturday, the bill giving the right of way through that State to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company came up for a final reading; and after some discussion, before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

John Randolph's Will.—A final decision has been made in the long contested case of the Will of John Randolph, of Roanoke, by which his negro slaves get their *liberty and thirty thousand dollars*—the rest of the property goes to the heirs at law.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Feb. 17, 1845.

The Senate Chamber was this morning filled with strangers, members of Congress and citizens, in the expectation that Mr. Choate of Mass. would speak; but Mr. C. yielded the floor to Mr. Woodbury, in order to give an interchange to the discussion and speeches.

Mr. Woodbury made a violent speech in favor of the Joint Resolution of the House for the Annexation of Texas, and had the hardihood to quote from the "Liberator" what he desired to make the opponents of Annexation responsible for. He closed with a high compliment to Texas, and her Houston and Lamar.

Mr. Choate took the floor for to-morrow, and the Senate, after some private business, went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

In the *House*, the bill for the distribution of fifty seven copies of the Exploring Expedition coming up for consideration, Texas and China were added to the other friendly powers to whom it was agreed copies should be sent.

The bill was passed.

The bill to regulate the pay of the Army and to reduce the pay of the officers, was the next bill in order. The bill was ordered to be engrossed, and was then brought forward on its passage. Considerable debate took place, but the bill was finally passed—ayes 107, nays 57.

Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1845.

The Senate Chamber was more thronged than ever, and the rooms adjoining were full to overflowing as well as all the avenues leading to the Senate Chamber. The ante-room was lined with ladies and the circular gallery was three deep.—Such a mass of persons probably were never before crowded into so small a compass, and a more brilliant audience was never before collected. The day was beautiful and the attraction a speech from Mr. CHOATE of Mass. the last he will probably make in the Senate, as his term of service expires on the 3d of March.

Nothing else of interest transpired, except the delivery of the speech, which was worthy of the occasion and the man.

In the *House* a large part of the day was passed in perfecting a Bill making appropriations for the repair and finishing of the President's House and grounds, but it was, after all, rejected—yeas 62, nays 72. This is a miserable policy. An effort was made to take up the Postage Bill, but it failed. After some time spent on the Civil and Diplomatic Bill, the House adjourned.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburg, Feb. 17, 1845.

Dear Sir:—We have had our usual supply of petitions to-day from every quarter. There were amongst these, several in which your readers are somewhat interested. Mr. Muse presented one from 132 citizens of Elizabeth township and borough, praying for a division into two election and school districts, also a petition for changing the license law. The petitioners on the subject of licenses are very numerous, and when we look around and witness the mass of misery, degradation and crime entailed upon society by the abuse of ardent spirits, may we not hope for some Legislative restraint upon this increasing evil. Mr. Hilands presented a petition for imposing a tax upon dogs. Mr. Bigham presented the petition of 1198 citizens of Allegheny county, for an amendment of the constitution granting to negroes the right of suffrage—also from 317 of that oppressed race, of similar tenor. The former was signed by all classes of your citizens, a fact which reflects honor upon your community—Whigs, Natives, Liberty men and Locos may all be found upon that list—to their credit I mention it. The petitions were offered to the Judiciary Committee.

Rather a singular proposition was received today from one C. Glenn Peebles, relative to the "yeas and nays" of the two branches. He does not mention the mode, but says one minute will be sufficient to take them upon his plan, and desires the Legislature to engage him to introduce it, on the score of economy. I suppose his mode is to have a pair of wires from each member's desk to the clerk's, by means of which the vote may be instantly taken, without the present necessity of calling over the names of one hundred members. This would do away with the present mode of "calling the yeas and nays" to kill time and starve off some important bill. In Senate the proposition was referred to the committee on Retrenchment and Reform, in the House to a select committee,—but will scarcely be adopted, as there are quite a large number of the members who cannot follow their leaders, should this silent system be adopted, and would be at quite a loss how to vote.

The Philadelphia Riot Act has been made the order of the day for Wednesday week.

An Act relating to sureties passed the House finally to-day; it provides that "where a surety has paid, or shall hereafter pay the bond or other speciality debt of his principal, such surety shall be substituted by Pro. on rec'd. without motion, to all the rights, remedies and actions of the obligee or creditor in such bond or other speciality, and such surety, (having paid the bond or other speciality debt of his principal) may institute suit, for the use of him the said surety, in the name of such obligee or creditor, against his said principal, and declare upon and prosecute the same to judgment and execution in like manner as the obligee or creditor might have done, against said principal and surety, if such bond or other speciality had not been paid by the surety; and there shall be no bar to a recovery by such surety in such suit against his principal, other than would have been a bar to a recovery by the obligee, in a suit against the obligors for his own benefit."

The second section provides further that hereafter, "where any decedent has paid as surety the bond or speciality debt of any child or other person, in his life time, or where the same has been paid by the legal representatives of such decedent, after his death, such representatives may proceed against such child or other person for the recovery of the amount so paid, in the manner provided in the first section of this act; and distribution of the estate of a decedent to and amongst all his children, by decree or otherwise, shall not bar recovery against any such child, whose bond or other speciality debt has been paid by the decedent as surety as aforesaid—*Provided*, That in a suit brought by the legal representatives of such decedent, against any child of such decedent, it shall be lawful for such child to be allowed to retain so much of the amount due by him as is equal to the share to which he is entitled out of the estate of such decedent, or as will equalize him with the other children of such decedent."

An act relative to divorces also passed the House.

In Senate nothing of importance was done, except the adoption of a regulation not to make speeches of greater length than fifteen minutes; this *is* important, for the Columbia Removal Bill would have passed ten days ago had we possessed such a rule then—it passed to-day.

Another beneficial arrangement would be not to allow more than one Senator on the floor at a time. At present you can scarce enter the chamber during the day, without finding it the theatre of the most disgraceful disorder. The speaker, although personally a very clever fellow, lacks decision very much; Mr. Bigler made a much better presiding officer.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners meet to-morrow. The law makes State Treasurer Snowden President of the Board. Your Commissioner, Mr. Lowrie, has not yet arrived.

Next Friday evening we have a splendid military ball, in honor of the birth of Gen. Washington, on Saturday the Natives hold a State Convention—so we shall have a pretty lively week of it.

The Governor sent to Senate the following nominations of associate judges to-day, viz:

Tioga—Jonah Brewster.
Schuylkill—Strange N. Palmer.
York—Samuel C. Bonham.
Union—John Montelius.
Dauphin—John C. Bucher.

SEVEN DAYS LATER

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the packet ship Roscius at New York, files of English papers to the 10th ult., inclusive, have been received, being seven days later than previous advices.

The most important political item, is a rumor published in the Paris Siecle, that England is disposed to concede the right of search, on condition that the French cabinet joins that of London, to obtain a European declaration against the annexation of Texas to the United States. This is, however, very doubtful.

Nothing is said of the missing ships England and United States.

The cotton market was sustained at Liverpool under the import of 71,000 bales for the week.

The grain market and the market for American provisions are fully sustained, with a good demand.

The steamer Great Britain, on trial, went 19 miles, in exactly one hour and ten minutes, without being put to the top of her speed.

A great effort is now making in many parts of England, to get rid of a portion of the income tax.

The affair of the Church engrosses no small attention on the part of the British Press.

There are dates from Madrid to the 1st ult. but there was nothing going on there of any interest to our readers.

The Catholic prelates in Ireland, who espoused the Charitable Bequest act, are becoming very unpopular, and there is said to be a design upon the life of Archbishop Murray.

The storm in England against Mr. Calhoun's violent and silly despatch to Mr. King, seems to have blown over. It has left a bad impression behind.

Colonel George Macdonald, late Governor of Sierra Leone, has been promoted to the government of Dominico, West Indies.

The French government do not expect much advantage from the trade with China; the English and Americans having monopolised the market for white and unbleached calicoes—the Russians for cloth, and the Swiss for printed calicoes.

The late Solomon Heine, of Hamburg, has left £140,000 to different charities; to each of his clerks £60 for each year of service; £40,000 to each of his sons-in-law, and to his son, his residuary legatee, a property equivalent to £60,000.

According to private letters from Berlin, the Queen and Prince Albert will pay a visit to the German Courts at an early.

A journey of one hundred and ninety-four miles on the Great Western Railroad was recently performed in four hours and twenty-five minutes.

We have not been able to find in any of the London papers we have received any quotations of American stocks. The packet ship Toronto, which left New York on the 10th ult., carried out no definite news, and the impression existing was, that the interest would not be paid.

It was currently reported that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Henry Pottinger Governor General of Canada, in the place of Sir Charles Metcalfe, who is seriously indisposed.

During the last year, 146 vessels, having on board 19,863 emigrants, sailed from the port of Bremen. Of this number, 19,145 went to the United States of America. During the year 1843, the number of emigrants who embarked there was under 10,000.

THE BRITISH REVENUE.

The Official Revenue Table was made up to Saturday night. It exhibits a considerable increase both for the year and quarter, on almost every item of receipt.

The total revenue for the year is	£51,235,538
The total revenue for the quarter	12,705,693
The total increase on the year	1,163,595
The total increase on the quarter	493,916

The receipts of the Customs at the port of Havre, for the last year, amounted to 26,898,120f., being an increase of 1,309,098f. upon those of 1843. Upon foreign sugars alone the produce was 2,203,394f., being an increase of 421,617f. There was a decrease in the navigation duties of 142,494f.

A rumor has been freely circulated, and obtains increasing credit, that Sir Robert Peel intends to submit to Parliament a scheme for taking the power of governing the British territories in the East, out of the hands of the Hon. East India Company, and placing them immediately under the Crown. The misunderstanding which arose between the Court of Directors and her Majesty's Ministers respecting the recall of Lord Ellenborough, and the inconvenience and annoyance of the former by the decisive exercise of the power of recall vested in the former body, may have given rise to the rumor, without any more substantial foundation.

Alleged Conspiracy to Assassinate Archbishop Murray.

Dublin, Jan. 5.—This day the Rev. Mr. O'Carroll, one of the curates in the Roman Catholic Church, Westland-row, announced from the pulpit that a letter had been received in town on Saturday morning, from a magistrate in the county Tipperary, stating that a deeply laid conspiracy was formed in the south of Ireland to assassinate the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, in consequence of his having accepted the Commissionership under the Charitable Bequest's Bill. This intelligence has produced the greatest excitement in Dublin.

A report is likewise prevalent, that one of the clergymen of the same church (Westland-row,) was grossly insulted as he proceeded this morning to the altar to celebrate mass.

FRANCE.—The London Sun of the 10th, says:—The situation of M. Guizot as Prime Minister of France becomes every day more critical, not from a system of policy different from that which has kept him in office for four years, not from any new crisis caused by foreign affairs or domestic administration, but, judging by circumstances which can hardly leave any doubt, from the fixed determination of the King to make another attempt to carry the Dotation bill. On this point it is well known that his Majesty has made up his mind, and considers it one of the most important duties imposed upon him to make provision for the due maintenance of the Duke of Nemour's authority, in the event of his Majesty dying before his grandson comes of age. Feelers have been repeatedly put forth on this subject during the last two years, which gave results so unfavorable that M. Guizot declined to bring the measure forward. According to the *Univers* the affair is to be put off no longer, and a Dotation Bill is to be presented to the Chamber shortly after the discussion on the Address, but whether by Guizot or Mole no one can tell. The desertations, however, which are taking place among the Ministerial supporters, and above all the desertions of men in high favor and full confidence at Court, betoken the downfall of M. Guizot, and lead to the belief that this darling object of the King will be carried by his successors.—Unless M. Guizot can assure the King, therefore, that he will carry the Dotation Bill, his fate is sealed.

The following appears in a German journal:—"During the celebration of the late anniversary at Kœnigsburg, a young lawyer, when under the influence of wine, spoke disrespectfully of the King of Prussia, for which one of his Majesty's officers called him out. At three exchanges of shots the lawyer fired in the air, every time retracting his expressions; but his adversary, unmoved by the noble conduct of his opponent, fired a fourth time, and mortally wounded him. When down, the lawyer dragged himself to the foot of the officer, and said, 'Sir, I congratulate you, you have won your captaincy.' This dying stroke of wit, however, brought severe vengeance on the assassin; for the King, on being made acquainted with the whole of the circumstances, so far from promoting his officer, broke him, and dismissed him with disgrace from the service."

Accounts from Madrid of the 2d instant state that a large number of general officers had been promoted, among others Mazzardo and Breton, for the purpose of qualifying them to sit in the Chamber of Peers, and support their patron, Narvaez.

From the London Sun, 10th ult.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SHIP.—On Wednesday the Great Britain made a trip down the Channel, having about 140 visitors on board. It was intended that she should have started from Kingroad as early as eight o'clock, A. M., but owing to the fog in the Channel, the pilot did not deem it prudent to start her until the fog dispersed, which was not until 25 minutes past 12 o'clock. The consequence was, that the trial trip was necessarily much shortened in its distance. No ladies were on board, but among the gentlemen were: Mr. George Beenie, Mr. I. K. Brunel, Mr. Samuda, patentee of the atmospheric railway; Mr. T. B. Smith, patentee of the Archimedian screw propeller; Mr. D. Woodcroft, patentee of a screw propeller; Captain Hoskin, R. N.; Captain Cookesley, R. N.; Captain Ward, R. N.; Captain Wallcott, R. N.; Mr. Pattison, naval architect; Mr. R. Bruce, &c. The Great Britain now presents a very different appearance to that which she did when she left the stocks, her six masts, which are called the foremast, mainmast, and 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th masts, having been stepped and temporary shrouds attached, the yards of the mainmast are also across. The vast size of the ship will perhaps be better exemplified to the nautical reader by stating, that were she rigged with three masts, her foremast would be upwards of 60 feet from her bows, and her mizen upwards of 100 feet from her taffrail, while each of her masts would still be as far asunder as they are on board of an 80 gun ship.

At 25 minutes past twelve precisely, she started, and came round from her moorings in the Kingroad in beautiful style. The engines were then put in motion at ten revolutions a minute, when she made 6½ knots. During the voyages to the Holms and on her return, the log was frequently thrown, and her speed taken, which was as follows;

15 revolutions—6½ knots.

Rate of the screw	10,0357
Apparant rate of ship	9,0250
Slip	1,0107

At 19 minutes past one o'clock the log was again thrown, 13 and nearly 14 revolutions, 9 knots. When off the Holms 15 revolutions full, gave 9½ knots; 15¾ revolutions 9¾ knots. When she was below the Holms she was brought round twice, and came round the 32 points in a little less than 7 minutes; and half round, or 16 points, in 3 minutes 55 seconds. On her return up the channel, with her head to the wind, the speed of the engine was increased to 16¾ revolutions, which gave 10½ knots; and subsequently to 18 revolutions, which gave 11¾ knots. The engines worked beautifully, none of the bearings heating; but of course, they were at no time put to full speed; and the Great Britain made the passage from the Holms Kingroad, (19 miles) in exactly one hour and 9 minutes, being head to wind.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

The Natchez Courier states that on the 8th inst. the steamboat Pathfinder, from Yazoo, with a cargo of 1481 bales cotton, when a few miles below Grand Gulf, Miss., took fire and was destroyed, together with her cargo.

The Steamer Wave had arrived at New Orleans with the surviving crew and passengers of the destroyed boat, by which the Courier obtained the following:

Particulars of the Loss of the Steamer Pathfinder.

On the morning of the 8th instant, at about half past 2 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given and the boat immediately turned towards shore, but so suddenly was she in flames, it was impossible to reach it; every exertion was used to save her, but proved fruitless—the crew and passengers endeavored to save themselves, some by sticks of wood, bales of cotton, planks, &c. Immediately on the alarm of fire being raised, three of the crew took the yawl—two of them with the intention of saving themselves—the other of rendering assistance as soon as the two were landed.

Being on the forecastle with thirteen or fourteen others, Captain B. Moses and myself, after seeing all the rest secure, got on a plank and was picked up by the yawl. Hearing the shrieks of females, we made towards them, and took Mrs. Fleming off the stern of the boat, and picked up the chambermaid and a negro woman from the river; then went to the assistance of those most in need of it—found several in a sinking state, having only a stick of wood for their support, and nearly chilled to death.

After taking them to the House of Mr. Wm. Bendurant, the yawl was again sent for more. On enquiring for Mr. Bendurant, we ascertained that he had manned his skiff and ferry flat with himself and negroes, and was employed in picking up the sufferers, many of whom he found nearly dead from colds and cramps, but through the kindness and attention of Mrs. Bendurant were saved when landed at her house. We were there supplied with clothing and all necessaries.

Douglass Hardin, the steward, who landed some distance below died immediately after from cold.—Mr. Bendurant saved about twelve persons whom without his timely assistance would have found a watery grave.

At about half-past 7 o'clock, A. M., the steamboat Wave, Capt. Walker, answered our hail and landed for us, after taking leave of our kind and humane hostess and host, with blessings on themselves and family, we mustered our company and found the following persons missing, two of whom were seen to drown:

Passengers—S. Carlton, Yahanapatapha, Miss. Sam. Caldwell, of Grenada; John Butler, of do.; ——Huggins, of do;——Pinchback, of Ill; Hardman Douglass, steward; one fireman, name unknown.

J. F. HODGSON, Clerk.

We learn that 1481 bales of cotton were lost by this calamity.

Oregon.—The London Times of the 10th has the following remark in regard to the United States taking possession of Oregon:

"It is not a case in which any sudden invasion of British rights can be attempted, especially while the British subjects in the territory are at least ten to one of American settlers; nor would it be easy for a mere party conspiracy between a falling President and a rising faction in the House of Representatives, to commit the nation to so serious a dispute with Great Britain."

☞ It is said Mr. Buchanan, of Pa., will be appointed to the Supreme Court, if Mr. Reed is rejected.

COMMERCIAL.

Banks of Pennsylvania.

The Annual communication of the Auditor General, transmitting the Quarterly statements of the Banks and Saving Institutions of the State has been published and from it we compile the following general statement, ending on Nov 5th, 1844;

LIABILITIES OF THE BANKS.

Capital Stock	$15,577,459 50
Circulation	3,570,495 56
Due other Banks	2,602,283 66
Due Depositors	12,320,288 82
Dividends unpaid	141,999 60
Contingent fund	2,341,685 70
Discounts, Exch. & Interest	630,583 24
Profit and Loss	413,503 39
Due Commonwealth	181,725 05
Tenth of May Issue	410,662 00
Due United States	102,275 80
Miscellaneous Items	1,588,744 100
Suspense account	16,990 42
	$45,993,608 64

RESOURCES

Bills discounted	$23,347,126 45
Specie and Treasury Notes	5,546,225 84
Due by Banks	2,375,514 44
Notes & ch'ks of other B'ks	1,819,594 10
Real Estate and Personal property	1,416,568 70
Bonds, Mortgages and other security	1,371,436 63
Stocks	2,088,033 42
Exchange and Interest	630,560 28
Expenses	115,513 49
Post Notes	3,402,223 01
Loans	2,055,592 63
Miscellaneous	1,383,132 87
Suspense account and nonliabilities of banks	20,761 41
	$45,993,608 64

The state of the Exchange Bank, in this city, including its office at Holliday's burgh, in the last quarter of 1844, was:

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$800,000 00
Less owned by Bank	134,400 00
	$19,560 00
Contingent fund	31,020 76
Unclaimed Dividends	2,704 03
Profits	36,890 79
Circulation	252,110 00
Due Depositors	389,188 62
Due Banks	16,209 07
	$1,561,603 28

RESOURCES.

Notes discounted, Bills of Exchange and Loans	$951,500 21
Real Estate and banking houses	55,000 98
Specie on hand	$194,573 57
Specie in the East	194,293 82
	387,867 79
Notes and Checks of other Banks	60,078 49
4th May issue	5,642 00
	65,720 49
Due by other banks	61,509 94
	1,561,603 28

The movement of circulation in 1844 was as follows:

Feb. 5th.	May 6th.	August 7th.	Nov. 4th.
$211,360 00	209,640 00	266,055 00	252,110 00
Of Discounts:			
$926,646 15	978,216 31	1,003,667 62	951,500 21
Of Specie:			
$205,813 93	293,589 71	451,505 60	387,867 79

State of the Bank of Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, last quarter of 1844:

LIABILITIES		RESOURCES	
Capital Stock	$1,154,200 00	Dis'ts & loans	$1,182,325 13
Circulation	210,745 00	Bonds	17,482 17
Dis'ts & Prem's	42,672 54	Loans to State	67,052 90
Contingent Fund	55,937 69	Ground rent	3,000 00
Unpaid Dividends	4,851 25	Bridge stock	500 00
Suspense Acc'ts	2,339 50	Real Estate	25,530 87
Due other Banks	54,508 58	Banking house	31,798 12
Due U. S.	2,908 88	Protest Account	42 22
Deposites	620,865 51	Expenses	5,197 49
		Due by oth'r bks	310,857 49
		Notes & checks of other banks	71,429 11
		Specie	155,914 45
	$2,474,131 95		$2,474,131 95

The movement of Circulation in 1844, was:

Feb. 6.	May 7.	August 6.	Nov. 5.
$193,560 00	209,875 00	251,955 00	210,745 00
Of Discounted paper:			
1,079,395 82	1,385,226 12	1,214,522 39	1,182,325 13
Of Specie:			
350,027 99	225,187 33	349,610 47	155,913 45

State of the Mechanics' & Manufacturers' Bank, Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, last quarter of 1844:

LIABILITIES.		RESOURCES.	
Capital stock	$800,000 00	Discounts	$852,967 38
Circulation	155,485 00	Bills of Exch.	207,235 71
Due other banks	23,617 77	Bonds & Mortg.	31,399 92
Deposites	193,060 49	Pa. & oth. stocks	41,243 67
Dividends declared, 3 P ct.	18,000 00	Specie	79,045 31
Do unpaid	1,304 50	Notes & checks of other banks	26,161 00
Profit & Loss	93,450 27	State scrip	74,000 00
		Due by oth. b'ks	78,158 13
		Real Estate	5,313 00
		Banking House	17,454 17
		Expenses	550 71
	$1,084,917 03		$1,084,917 03

The movement of circulation in 1844, was:

Feb. 7th.	May 7th.	Aug. 7th.	Nov. 5th.
$127,580 00	148,165 00	117,080 00	155,485 00
Of Discounted paper:			
$490,906 10	538,880 95	483,781 09	522,897 38
Of Specie:			
$77,184 71	91,696 16	82,880 50	79,045 31

State of the Farmers' Deposite Bank, Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, last quarter of 1844:

LIABILITIES		RESOURCES	
Stock paid in	$82,500 00	Discounts	$95,077 98
Discount received	2,068 37	Interest paid	447 37
Deposites	45,658 78	Easton Bank	3,030 00
Interest due & contingent fund	10,000 00	Expenses	711 34
		Cash on hand	18,961 84
	$120,127 05		$120,127 05

The movement of Discounted paper in 1844, was:

Feb. 6	May 7	August 7	Nov. 5.
$89,128 79	113,016 98	90,902 27	95,077 98
Of Cash:			
27,872 04	13,384 66	32,444 76	18,961 84

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 22, 1845.

☞ Gerrett Smith, of New York, the great leader of the so-called Liberty party in that State, has addressed a long letter to Gov. Seward, on political questions. We take a few extracts, which will appear rather curious to our readers. He admits that the Liberty party is not a *National* party, and that in the nature of things it cannot be. He says it is a *Northern* party, and if the Whig party will also become such, the Liberty party will identify itself with it. He remarks:

"And now, if your party must, in consequence of the fidelity to the slave which it shall evince, be at the last *but a Northern party*, why will it not at once identify itself with the Liberty party, which, from the like meritorious cause, is *already but a Northern party?* Does the pride of the Whig party revolt at the taking of this step?—Then will the Liberty party save it the mortification, by taking the step itself. If the Whig party will not humble itself to join the Liberty party, the Liberty party will go to the Whig party. Only let the Whig party strike for the slave, and the Liberty party, little and lowly, unaccustomed to honor, and born and bred amidst reproach and scorn, will not be ashamed to identify itself with the Whig party—to be swallowed up by it."

So, Mr. Smith would have the South and North arrayed against each other in fierce strife, engendering hatred, malice and every evil work, and promoting speedy and violent disruption of the country. We like much better the present condition of the Whig party, which, by its mild and conservative course, is mollifying the South, and leading them imperceptibly, but certainly, to look upon slavery as a great evil which ought to be speedily abolished. It appears to us that this is a surer road to ultimate emancipation than a violent ultra course, which, if it reach emancipation at all, must wade to it through blood.

Mr. Smith admits that Mr. Clay's letters, written during the canvass, were misinterpreted by Abolitionists. He says:—"I confess that some of the interpretations which both Democrats and Abolitionists put upon passages in these letters, were, in my esteem, *ungenerous and unjust*."

Mr. Smith also says, that "a guiltier party there never was" than that which nominated James K. Polk, and that he was nominated "for no other purpose than his being in favor of the extension and perpetuity of American slavery;"—and he admits that candor requires him to say, that such were "*not the motives of the Whigs in nominating Mr. Clay.*" And yet what strenuous exertions these Liberty men made to defeat Mr. Clay, and, as a natural consequence, to elect Mr. Polk.

In concluding his letter, Mr. Smith seems almost compelled by his better feelings to do Mr. Clay some little justice. He acknowledges that Mr. Clay is the very man he would love to support, if he would wash his hands of slavery and duelling. He says if he had done so before the election he would have secured the vote of every Northern State.

"Even miserable New Hampshire, whose only ambition, it would sometimes seem, is to beat the Devil, would very likely have voted for him. Though her heart rivals her granite, it might, nevertheless, have melted under such an appeal."

This is doubtful. Will New Hampshire support her own Hale, who has been read out of the Democratic party, because he opposes the annexation of Texas? We shall see.

Mr. Smith concludes his letter in the following strain:

"Oh that Mr. Clay had thus qualified himself for the votes of republicans and Christians! Why will he not yet make it consistent for republicans and Christians to vote for him? *That old servant of the Republic, intellectual and eloquent, perhaps beyond any other man in it, is not too far advanced in years to be Mr. Polk's successor.* Thousands have long looked forward to the day that should witness the election to the Presidency of our nation of Henry Clay, *the renowned statesman*, as the *haviest* and most *auspicious* day in her history. But infinitely happier and more auspicious would be the day which should witness the election to that office of Henry Clay, the penitent duelist and penitent slaveholder."

Does Mr. Smith really mean to say that the Liberty party would have voted for Mr. Clay if he had repudiated duelling and slavery? Why then did not he and his party support Mr. Fillmore for Governor of their State, who is entirely unconnected with these evils? Why did not Liberty men also support Stade, and Giddings, and Briggs, and hundreds of men all over the country, who are as free from slavery, and as much opposed to it as Mr. Smith himself? Why! For the simple reason that they did not see proper to join the Liberty party. Neither would they have supported Mr. Clay, unless he had submitted to their dictation.

How much better would it have been now, had the Liberty men treated Mr. Clay in the same strain *before* the election. Then, he was the vilest of the vile, with apparently not one redeeming trait. Now, under the weight of the indignation of a large class of their fellow citizens, for their suicidal conduct, they confess their errors, and *begin* to do a little justice to the Whig party and to Mr. Clay.

☞ The town elections in New York have so far resulted very cheeringly for the Whigs. In connection with these elections, the Tribune has the following paragraph:

Just their Way.—A correspondent in Oneida county writes us that we lose the ascendancy in the Board of Supervisors of that county by the conduct of 12 Birneyites in the town of Remsen, who held off from voting until just before the close of the poll, and then went in a body for the Locofoco candidate, electing him by a majority of *eight*.—This gives our opponents 13 to 12 in the Board, with Utica to elect.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburgh, Feb. 18, 1845.

Dear Sir:—The locofocos again showed their liking for retrenchment and reform to-day by voting down a resolution offered by Mr. Kunkle, of Dauphin, an energetic and talented young Whig member, who proposed that the committee on Retrenchment and Reform be instructed to inquire into the expediency of annexing the duties of State Librarian to the office of Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of this District, with a compensation of $300 per annum, which would save the State $400 a year—it was lost, 43 to 44.

This was private bill day, and all I have to report, of any interest to your readers, is the passage of A supplement to "An Act incorporating the trustees of the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian church of the United States of America, at the city of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania," and a "Resolution relative to the election of Overseers of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh," authorizing Councils to order a new election for an overseer, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the late tie vote.

In Senate, "Private Bills" were also the order of the day. The nomination of Mr. Jonah Brewster, as associate Judge of Tioga, was unanimously confirmed; John Montelius of Union was also agreed to, with two dissenting voices.

In the afternoon the Board of Revenue Commissioners transacted the usual preparatory business of such assemblages.

Mr. Lowrie is here, also Otis Young of your city.

The Board of Revenue Commissioners met this morning, and were called to order by Mr. Snowden, State Treasurer, who was sworn as President by Strange Palmer, one of the Board, and then administered the oath to the members present, fourteen in number. The Board consists of the following gentlemen, viz:

District Commissioners.

1st District, Eli K. Price; 2. Wm. Hiester; 3. Sam. L. Jackson; 4. Jno. G. Lowrie; 5. Walter H. Lowrie; 6. Edwd. A. Reynolds; 7. Sam. D. Ingham; 8. Robt. H. Hammond; 9. Sam. Wherry; 10. Sam. L. Carpenter; 11. Benj. Lathrop; 12. Jno. M. Forster; 13. Elias Hoyt; 14. Wm. F. Copland; 15. Jas. B. McFarland; 16. Garland Anderson; 17. A. A. Douglass; 18. Jas. W. Guthrie; 19. Wm. N. Irvine; 20. A. B. Norris, 21. Strange N. Palmer.

After adopting several resolutions of but little importance, the Board adjourned. They will hereafter meet at 10 A. M., and 2½ P. M., daily until their business is completed.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Feb. 19

In *Senate*, a resolution was adopted to meet daily at 10 o'clock for the remainder of the session, and to make the Texas Resolutions the order of the day at 11, until disposed of. The remainder of the day was taken up by the Texas debate, Mr. Henderson, of Miss., speaking in favor, and Mr. Barrow, of La., in direct opposition to present action on the subject.

In the *House*, a reconsideration of the Bill for appropriation for the President's House, was moved and carried; ayes 126, nays 27. An effort was then made to recommit the bill for the purpose of reducing the appropriation. This failed, and the question was again taken on the passage of the bill, and it was a *second time rejected!*—ayes 75, nays 78. The remainder of the day was spent on the general Appropriation Bill. A new clause, after some effort, was introduced in this Bill, appropriating $8,000 for repairs and $14,000 for furniture, of domestic manufacture, for the President's House.

The American Review, *and Whig Journal of of Literature, Art and Science.*

It is with pleasure we acknowledge the reception of the second number of this work. We were gratified with the conception of the work in the first place, and the manner in which it has been conducted so far has tended much to heighten the gratification. The Democratic party have long had their National Review, blending politics with literature and science, and have widely thereby scattered their pernicious doctrines. Such a work is much needed by the Whig party, which has abundant talent to support its character respectably, and we are glad to learn the continuance of the undertaking is now placed beyond contingency.

The present number contains only one political article, which is enough, and we hope the editor will not give more than one monthly. This is a well written article on the causes of our defeat in the late election. The remainder of the number is taken up with critical and literary articles, of a very high character. A beautiful poem of Edgar A. Poe, adorns its pages, and an able Review of Allison's History of Europe. A well told story of Lynch Law also enlivens its pages.

This work is published monthly by G. H. Colton, No. 118, Nassau street, New York. The first number was issued in January. The number under notice is for February. The price of this Magazine is five dollars per annum, but five copies will be sent for $20. We hope the Wings of Pittsburgh will send on a large subscription list.

Mahomedan Views of American Politics.—A learned friend, (says the Picayune,) who speaks of getting up a polyglot upon the principle of Ericcson's propeller, has furnished us with a free translation, from our Constantinople files, of an article upon the subject of the late Presidential election. The followers of Allah and the Prophet have taken some interest in American affairs since Eckford, the ship constructor, visited their country and built ships for the Sultan. The progress made in the knowledge of our concerns may be gathered from the following extract. The barbarians have not quite got the hang of things yet; but all due allowances considered, they are as well informed as some christian folk who descant upon Uncle Sam's business with great freedom and self-satisfaction.

"Of the three candidates," says the Constantinople editor, "now seeking to be Caliph of America, two are men of remarkable endowments, and the other is naturally popular in the Southern States. In the North, where there are fewer people of color, the struggle will be a close one between Mr. Klai and Mr. Polk; but in the South, Mr. Birnee, he being a black man, will of course carry every thing before him. Should either of the former be chosen, it is understood that the friends of the other will hang themselves in order to escape proscription—a species of guillotine very much dreaded by politicians, and said to be an improvement upon the bow-string. In case Mr. B. should triumph, there appears to be no doubt that the whole white population will be put to the sword. Of course the success of either of the first named gentlemen will ensure the decapitation of the negroes, and produce a foreign war, as Great Britain has sworn to protect a race of people from which she gathers so much wool to pull over other people's eyes."

All the news we have from Washington goes to show that no communication of any sort has been received from the British Embassy, complaining, under the instructions of that Government, of the tenor or tone of Mr. Calhoun's despatch to Mr. King, as stated in the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, nor has this subject been the maker of any correspondence between Mr. Packenham and our Secretary of State, in any other form than as officially promolgated to the public. The *Courier des Etats Unis*, the French organ here, joins with us in ridiculing the idea that France intends co-operating with England against the annexation of Texas by the United States, and justly looks upon such an alliance as preposterous.—The hereditary hatred of Frenchmen and Englishmen is such, that they never canmove together against the United Statet. France must always be an ally. —*N. Y. Express.*

☞ The Natives of New York have nominated Mr. Harper again for the Mayoralty. The Whigs were to hold their Ward meetings on Wednesday last.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

We are afraid that the general sense of the nation is not sufficiently awake to the critical position in which our country is likely to be placed by the action of the Executive upon our foreign relations, and by the partial concurrence of the House of Representatives in one branch of its projects, and the action of that body, even surpassing the Executive recommendations, in regard to another.

In a speech yesterday made by Mr. Adams, on the spur of the moment, but in which he was led by the chain of his thoughts into a much wider field than he intended, Mr. Adams took occasion to allude to the present posture of the Oregon question, and to the possible consequences of the bill on that subject which has passed the House, should it ripen into a law. The direct effect of such a law, he said, would be to bring us into collision with Great Britain, and to cause just apprehension of our being ultimately involved th

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

☞"THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily, Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and in few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 25, 1845.

☞A writer in the Chronicle, who signs himself "A Political Abolitionist," makes the following declaration:

"The Liberty party is a *National Party*, organized for the overthrow of slavery." &c.

GERRIT SMITH, the great apostle of political abolitionism, says that the Liberty party is *not* a National party—that it is a *Northern* party. He attributes all the sins which in his opinion attach to the Whig party to the fact that it is a National party, and says if it will give up its *National* character, and become a *northern* party, the Liberty party will yield its organization and join with it. Who will decide when doctors disagree?

☞The *Ohio Bank Bill* has finally passed both Houses, and is now a law. It is to be published in pamphlet form. We will give our readers a synopsis of its provisions, as soon as we receive it.

☞The *England* and the *United States*, the missing packets, it is feared, are lost. Hope is nearly extinct. How will it be with the two nations, the names of which, by a singular coincidence, these packets bear, if they foolishly and madly go into a war with each other? What thousands of lives—what millions of treasure will be lost! And what will be gained! Who can answer!

☞The Lexington Observer publishes the prospectus for CASSIUS M. CLAY'S new paper, but throws cold water on the project—asserting that he has embarked in a very *hopeless* undertaking. This we cannot believe. Nothing is hopeless that is just. The arm of omnipotence is always stretched forth to aid the right, and though darkness and discouragement may long depress a good cause it will finally conquer. We bid CASSIUS M. CLAY God-speed! He is commencing the agitation on the right ground, and the right persons are engaged in it, slaveholders themselves. They cannot but make an impression, while their cause is just, and while they have the sympathies and prayers of the friends of humanity and liberty throughout the length and breadth of the land. We see it stated in a Cincinnati paper that he has already three hundred subscribers in Lexington, many of them slaveholders. We will publish his prospectus at our earliest convenience.

Philadelphia & the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—No. 1.

There is one thing in which the Merchants of Philadelphia egregiously err, and it will prove their stumbling block, if not right speedily corrected. They overlook the fact, that, if some medium of speedy travel is not soon constructed between this city and the east—whether it be to Baltimore or Philadelphia, it matters but little, since there is Railroad communication between those cities—they will very soon discover that Boston and New York have run away with a large per centage of their custom from Western Merchants. Let the Railroad be once finished from Cincinnati to the Lake and they will *feel* in their pockets that this is the case. It will then be no matter of speculation but of experience. It is not to be supposed that things can remain as they are. The intercourse between the West and East demands, and will have, some such channel as the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the whole question is narrowed down to the alternative presented to Philadelphia, whether since she will not build a continuation of the Railroad to this city—she will secure what she has got, and take what she can get *via*. Baltimore, or run the risk of losing the greater part of her present custom, and get no more to replace it. The immense commercial interest of the west is struggling for a vent like lava in the bowels of a volcano, and though no explosion is to be apprehended as in that case, yet like it, when a vent *is* found, through it the torrent will flow. Let the current of travel by Western Merchants once find way to Boston or New York, and see whether it will not continue to run in that way in spite of all that Philadelphia and Baltimore can do.

The fact is, that, to a certain extent, the interests of the two latter are identified, and they are called on to co-operate and make common cause against their rivals, New York and Boston. Do the Merchants of Philadelphia dream that their *ipse dixit* will prevent Merchants who wish to, from going to Baltimore? Suppose a Railroad were in operation direct to Philadelphia, and a Western Merchant designed to visit Baltimore, he might go to the former city as a matter of convenience, but there he finds a rapid and comfortable conveyance to the latter—what, we ask, is to prevent his going? Time! he can go in part of a day. The cost! it is but a trifle compared with getting cheap goods. Or do the Philadelphians really believe that if he first visits *their* city, they can prevent him from going to either Baltimore or New York? It is impossible. Reverse the reasoning, and suppose he first goes to Baltimore; can they entice him from visiting Philadelphia? No, we say emphatically. Western men have more sense than to buy on sight in either city, especially since the communication is so easy and rapid, until they have tried both markets. The contest after all turns upon the comparative inducements of either, and it would so turn if a dozen Railroads were now in operation between Pittsburgh and Baltimore, and Philadelphia had not one.

What then, we ask in all soberness, do the Philadelphians propose to themselves by insisting upon conditions which they know the Company will not accept, and which we say they ought not in justice to themselves to submit to? Will it be of any advantage to their market? We unhesitatingly assert that the direct tendency will be to strengthen the positions of New York and Boston. In war, time is everything. All that these cities want is time—give us that, they say, and our communications with the west will be perfected. Do they propose to prevent Baltimore from enjoying, what they appear to think will be to them unattainable? Never was there a greater mistake. Already that city possesses vantage ground. Through the past week large numbers of western men have gone through this city to Baltimore *via* Brownsville and Cumberland, and by the time our Canal is opened, all but a few stragglers will have reached the Monumental city, but whether to purchase there, or at Philadelphia, or any where else, will wholly depend upon the inducements held out to them.

We have thus briefly shown that Baltimore is already in actual possession of the ground so far as relates to the first visit of western merchants. To-morrow we shall consider the subject as it relates to Produce, &c.

Dauphin County Jail

The third Annual Report of this Prison has been published and as reference is made to it by Miss DIX in her memorial, and it has been recommended to the consideration of the citizens of this county, we think it proper to notice it this morning. We were not previously informed that it is governed on precisely the same plan suggested by us at the prompting of another, on Saturday morning. On examination of the Report, we find it to be under the control of a Board of six Inspectors appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, to whom the Report is made. They appoint a keeper, a Matron, Physician and Superintendant of Looms. It is, in fact, on the same system as the Penitentiary. The Prisoners are employed in labor of several kinds, such as they understood, or were taught after entering. The Inspectors remark:

"As to the efficiency of the system of separate confinement combined with labor, being the most perfect yet divised for the punishment and reformation of offenders, our experience, during the past year, fully confirms that, our remarks, in our last annual report, giving precedence to the 'Pennsylvania system' are strictly correct.

"During he year 1844, we have drawn from the County Treasury $2,500, being $3,800 less than we drew in 1843, and flatter ourselves that for the present year still less aid from the county will be required."

"The earnings by the convicts in said year, though fewer in number, and less useful than before, is nevertheless $991 68, being $72 35 more than in 1843."

We call the attention of the public to the great efficiency and economy of conducting this county prison. The convicts are kept separate, clean, healthy, (165 were received in 1844, and 169 discharged, but no deaths,) and usefully employed. Preaching is regularly kept up, and great good is anticipated from it. But we need not say more. We earnestly urge a full attendance of citizens at the public meeting called by the Mayor, to-morrow, at the request of a number of persons, to consider the statements respecting our own County Jail.

Our Harrisburgh correspondent has suggested the propriety of publishing Miss DIX'S description of this Jail. We give below all that is necessary after the above exposition:

DAUPHIN COUNTY JAIL, at *Harrisburgh*, is undoubtedly one of the best conducted county prisons in the United States. Like the jail in Chester county, it adopts the separate system with employment, and such instruction and advantages, as prisons constructed on this plan, secure to morals and habits. The provisions are excellent, and the food well prepared, and supplied in sufficient quantities.

Religious service is held in the Dauphin County Jail on every Sabbath afternoon, by the clergy of Harrisburgh, who have volunteered their services, and so fulfil the law of Christ, preaching repentance and forgiveness of sins, "unto the poor and the prison bound." This instruction needs to be followed up by additional lessons. Many cannot read; they should be taught. Many are profoundly ignorant upon the plainest principles of morals, so far as teaching and example have not reached them. They need help in these things; more aid than the inspectors or warden can have leisure to give; and these official persons are both vigilant and interested to benefit and reclaim the prisoner.

A well chosen library for the prison is much needed; and it is hoped that the benevolent citizens of Harrisburgh will make it *their* work and duty, to supply such books as are suited to the moral and mental wants of the convicts.

Repeated visits to the Dauphin County Jail, have satisfied me of the kind and just discipline which prevails. Punishment is infrequent, and when imposed, is of no greater severity or duration, than is absolutely necessary for securing compliance with the mild and necessary regulations of the institution.

The dimensions of the cells are eight feet by fifteen, and ten high; lighted at one end near the ceiling. Pure water is introduced through iron pipes, and the cells are maintained warm and dry by means of hot water thrown through small iron pipes in each cell. The bunks are furnished with a straw bed, replaced as often as necessary; and a sufficient quantity of clean bed-clothing. The apparel of the prisoners is comfortable and adapted to the season. I have found the prisoners in health and as good condition, physically, as the same number of persons following like employments and of steady habits abroad. There is no hospital room.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAIL ROAD.—The Philadelphia North American states that MR. BURNSIDE from the Committee on Inland Navigation, has reported a supplement to the act authorizing the New York and Erie Rail Road Company, to construct a portion of their works through Susquehanna county, in this State. The additional privileges offered by this supplement, authorize the Company to extend their line of road from a point near Port Jervis, in Orange County, N. Y. across the Delaware river into our county of Pike, follow the Valley of the river up some twenty eight miles to a point not exceeding four miles from the mouth of the Lackawanna, and then recross the Delaware striking Sullivan county in New York. This it will be seen, taps our state at the great bend of the Delaware and intersects the Delaware and Hudson Canal.

The North American bitterly opposes the granting of this permission to the road to come through this State. The Philadelphians seem to be fearfully alive to rivalry

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb 21, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—I was well pleased with your remarks upon the extract I forwarded you from Miss Dix's memorial relative to the Insane Poor; your readers may not be aware that there are now confined in your county jail at least two insane persons, both connected with highly respectable families,—both of them appeared to me, on several visits I paid to your prison, to be entirely harmless, and I could scarce detect traces of insanity in their conduct. They are daily brought in contact with the most depraved and vicious of our race, although one is a woman—misfortune should not thus be connected with vice. This may be the fault of our present system, but that it is a glaring error none will deny.—Look at the Dauphin Prison—observe the neatness, order and perfect cleanliness observed within its walls, the complete separation of criminals and their constant employment! Cannot the same means be used to obtain similar results in *your* prison! Would it not be well to publish Miss Dix's remarks upon this truly well managed edifice, that its condition may be contrasted with the ill-arranged, badly ventilated, damp and filthy Hall of Idleness and Vice in Allegheny county? I trust this subject may not rest until a much needed reform is obtained. Miss Dix's memorial, I may mention, was to-day referred to a select committee.

I mentioned yesterday that the Revenue Board had forwarded interrogatories to different parts of the Commonwealth,—having since seen copies of the circular, I send you the substance of the interrogatories; they inquire as to real and assessed value of land, town lots, &c.; proportion of good, middling, poor and worthless, and value of each; fairness of assessments, or per centage below real value; any change in value in past five years; effect of public improvements upon value of property; any reduction of assessments since 1841; the adoption of any false standard of assessments, such as being founded upon forced sales, or a large quantity of land thrown in market at once; proportion of seated and unseated lands, and difference in assessment, with cost of clearing, &c.; value of unseated lands; mineral proportion and value of lands containing them; facilities of reaching market, and where; average yield of agricultural products, per acre; price of grain out of county; home market, or cost of sending produce and stock to one; price of stock, mineral and other products; quantity and value of iron produced and manufactured since 1841; what per cent on assessments and selling value does land rent for; correctness of returns of money at interest and personal property; general information calculated to aid in a proper discharge of the duties of the Board. Up on all these subjects full information under oath is required from every county—can this be obtained, the whole mass digested, and a conclusion arrived at, within the "thirty days" required by law. The testimony now taking, and the depositions from a distance, will be very voluminous, and contain valuable information of a nature not usually obtained by the people.

This morning a resolution was adopted inviting the Board to attend the reading of Gen. Washington's Farewell Address in the Hall of the House, to-morrow, 22d inst. This has been read and printed every session for some years back, and it is hoped the members will pay some attention to the advice of the Father of his country, and not allow the reading to be a mere empty form.

Mr. Kennedy offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling upon the proper department for a list of the defaulting County Treasurers, and also of all attorneys employed to recover claims of the Commonwealth who have retained moneys collected for the State.

Quite a discussion arose upon a resolution of Mr. Burnside, instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the manner in which the part of the law of April 30, 1841, relative to license of dealers in foreign merchandize, had been carried into effect in Philadelphia City and County. It appears that, notwithstanding the great outcry of unfairness of assessments in favor of the West, which arises from the citizens of Philadelphia, they have managed to avoid one-half at least of the tax imposed upon such dealers. Col. Burnside stated that frauds had been committed upon the law in that section of the state; it provided that persons making annual sales to the amount of $800,000, should pay a license of $200, and of all the extensive mercantile houses of that city but *five* had been placed in that class, and only twelve others had exceeded $200,000, whilst large shipping firms, making sales of a million annually, were classed as low as $15,000—thus escaping with a tax little more than that of the little country dealer at a cross roads! Merchants on Market street in our eastern emporium, who would be insulted were you to ask them if their sales amounted to $20,000 per annum, were placed in the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th class. The public works had been made to accommodate these gentry, and they should meet the tax (imposed to pay the interest upon a burdensome debt incurred for their benefit) fairly. The resolution was amended so as to make the inquiry general, and adopted. MR. Mageehan presented a petition for an investigation into the conduct of John Snodgrass, late Sup't on the Allegheny Portage Railroad, relative to bills and contracts, and a resolution was adopted calling upon the Canal Commissioners for certain information in relation thereto.

The report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform, relative to postage of members of the Legislature, presented yesterday, was read. The motives of the authors may be very good, but their decision is rather silly. They report a bill for the abolition of the present practice, which will be supported by members from the counties near the seat of Government, or on the Railroad, as they can obtain and send papers, letters, petitions, documents, &c., quite readily by private opportunity, so near are they to their constituents, and so great the facilities for travelling. Now, how would this affect the members from Potter, McKean, Erie or other more remote counties! Could *they* obtain information upon the various bills affecting their constituents, or petitions from them respecting subjects of interest to them, should the expense of postage be imposed upon either? The fact is this bill should be entitled "an act to prevent the people from ascertaining the proceedings of the Legislature, and to cut off free interchange of opinion between members and their constituents." Messrs. Mageehan and Coeper exposed the injustice and folly of the bill, and the House postponed any action thereon, ordering the usual number of the report to be printed. I have too much confidence in the good sense of the members from your county to suppose they will support such a bill—a *real* reform is another matter.

The Committee on Claims reported against the claim of the Reliance Portable Boat Company for damages to boats upon the Railroads.

The Committee on Judiciary against repealing the act abolishing imprisonment for debt.

The House took up a bill relative to the distribution of proceeds of Sheriff's sales, which was negatived.

In Senate, Mr. Heckman offered a resolution of inquiry relative to school moneys, providing that no county shall receive from the State Treasury more than thirty per cent. on the school tax assessed in said county; postponed until 24th inst.

A bill relating to defaulters was ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. It provides for commencing suits against defaulters in Dauphin county, and that a judgment *here* shall be a lien upon real estate situated in any part of the Commonwealth, without being entered in the office of the Prothonotary of the proper county. What a beautiful trap is here set for innocent purchasers of real estate! *Caveat emptor.*

In the afternoon the House took up a bill to abolish the Mayor's Court of Lancaster, which passed final reading.

CONGRESS.

Saturday, Feb. 22.

In *Senate*, the Texas debate was continued.—Mr. Huntington finished his speech against the measure. Mr. Ashley, of Missouri, and Mr. Dickinson of N. Y. both made speeches in favor of Annexation. The Baltimore Patriot says, the opinion gathers strength that the Resolutions will pass. It is said Mr. Benton will yield, and Mr. Pearce of Maryland is absent on account of the severe illness of his family.

In the *House*, the Civil and Diplomatic Bill passed finally. Nothing else was done.

☞Hon. A. S. Naudain, of Delaware, formerly U. S. Senator, is dead.

☞The English ship, Ashburton, was entirely consumed by fire at the wharf in Charleston, S. C. on Thursday last.

☞The missing packets had on board 164 persons, passengers and crews!

☞Late advices from Springfield, Illinois, say that the Legislature will not accept the conditions of the London Bond holders for a new loan—and that the Canal will not be finished.

A Washington correspondent of the New York Herald relates an improbable story that on the capture of SANTA ANNA papers and documents were found on his person, which went to show that the British had for some time been in treaty with him for the cession of all the Californias—Bays, Harbors, Islands—all of that splendid and beautiful country, to Her Majesty, the Queen of Great Britain. The documents referred to, it is further stated, show that a treaty for the cession of the Californias was nearly completed when Santa Anna fell.

We observe that the N. Y. Journal of Commerce has a letter from Washington which makes the same statement.

This story gains no credence with intelligent men.

☞An attempt was made, on the 14th inst., in the Legislature of Louisiana, to instruct the Hon. A. Barrow out of his seat in the U. S. Senate, for his manly stand against the Texas iniquity. It failed, every Whig opposing it.

AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The following is a copy of the communication made by the President to Congress on Thursday, on the subject of the African Slave Trade:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit, herewith, for the information of Congress, copies of certain despatches recently received from Mr. Wise, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Brazil, upon the subject of the Slave Trade, developing the means used and the devices resorted to, in order to evade existing enactments upon that subject.

Anxiously desirous as are the United States to suppress a traffic so revolting to humanity, in the efforts to accomplish which they have been the pioneers of civilized States, it cannot but be a subject of the most profound regret, that any portion of our citizens should be found acting in co-operation with the subjects of other Powers, in opposition to the policy of their own Government; thereby subjecting to suspicion and to the hazard of disgrace the flag of their own country. It is true that this traffic is carried on altogether in foreign ports, and that our own coasts are free from its pollution. But the crime remains the same wherever perpetrated; and there are many circumstances to warrant the belief that some of our citizens are deeply involved in its guilt. The mode and manner of carrying on this trade are clearly and fearlessly set forth in the accompanying documents; and it would seem that a regular system has been adopted for the purpose of thwarting the policy and evading the penalties of our laws. American vessels, with the knowledge, as there are good reasons to believe, of the owners and masters, are *chartered* or rather purchased by notorious slave-dealers in Brazil, aided by English brokers and capitalists, with this intent.

The vessel is only nominally chartered at so much per month, while, in truth, it is actually sold to be delivered on the coast of Africa, the charter party binding the owners, in the mean time, to take on board, *as passengers*, a new crew in Brazil, who, when delivered on the coast, are to navigate her back to the ports of Brazil with her cargo of slaves.—Under this agreement, the vessel clears from the United States for some port in Great Britain, where a cargo of merchandize, known as "coast goods" designed especially for the African trade, is purchased, shipped and consigned, together with the vessel either to the slave dealer himself, or to his agents or accomplices in Brazil. On her arrival a crew is put on board *as passengers*, and the vessel and cargo consigned to an equally guilty factor or agent on the coast of Africa, where the unlawful purpose, originally designed, is finally consummated. The merchandize is exchanged for slaves—the vessel is delivered up—her name obliterated, her papers destroyed, her American crew discharged, to be provided for by the charterers, and the new or *passenger* crew put in command to carry back its miserable freight to the first contrivers of the voyage, or their *employees* in Brazil.

During the whole progress of this tortuous enterprise it is possible that neither the American crew originally enlisted, nor the *passenger* crew put on board in the Brazilian ports, are aware of the nature of the voyage, and yet it is on these principally, ignorant, if not innocent, that the penalties of the law are inflicted; while the guilty contrivers, the charterers, brokers, owners and masters—in short all who are most deeply concerned in the crime and its rewards, for the most part escape unpunished.

It will be seen from the examinations which have recently taken place at Rio, that the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, as well as our own citizens, are deeply implicated in this inhuman traffic. British factors and agents, while they supply Africa with British fabrics in exchange for slaves, are chiefly instrumental in the abuse of the American flag; and the suggestions contained in the letter of Mr. Wise, (whose judicious and zealous efforts in the matter cannot be too highly commended,) addressed to Mr. Hamilton, the British Envoy, as to the best mode of suppressing the evil, deserve your most deliberate consideration, as they will receive, I doubt not, that of the British Government.

It is also worthy of consideration whether any other measures than those now existing are necessary to give greater efficacy to the just and humane policy of our laws, which already provide for the restoration to Africa of slaves captured at sea by American cruisers. From time to time provision has been made by this Government for their comfortable support and maintenance during a limited period after their restoration, and it is much to be regretted that this liberal policy has not been adopted by Great Britain. As it is, it seems to me that the policy it has adopted is calculated rather to perpetuate than to suppress the trade, by enlisting very large interests in its favor. Merchants and capitalists furnish the means for carrying it on; manufactures for which the negroes are exchanged are the products of her workshops; the slaves, when captured, instead of being returned back to their homes, are transferred to her colonial possessions in the West Indies, and made the means of swelling the amount of their products, by a system of apprenticeship for a term of years, and the officers and crew who capture the vessel receive on the whole number of slaves so many pounds sterling *per capita*, by way of bounty.

It must be obvious, that while these large interests are enlisted in favor of its continuance, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to suppress the nefarious traffic, and that its results would be in effect but a continuance of the slave trade of another and more cruel form; for it can be but a matter of little difference with the African, whether he is torn from his country and transported to the West Indies, as a slave, in the regular course of the trade, or captured by a cruiser, transported to the same place and made to perform the same labor under the name of an apprentice; which is at present the practical operation of the policy adopted.

It is to be hoped that Her Britanic Majesty's Government will, upon a review of all the circumstances stated in these dispatches, adopt more efficient measure for the suppression of the trade, which she has so long attempted to put down, with, as yet, so little success, and more consonant with the original policy of restoring the captured African to his home.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19, 1845.

IRELAND.

The Repeal question in Ireland, (says Wilmer's News's Letter,) has been thrown into the shade by an agitation of a very different and unexpected character. The Bequests Act has created a difference of opinion not only among the Catholic laity, but among the high orders of the clergy. The rumor that the government had opened a negotiation with the Pope for the purpose of connecting the Irish Catholic Church with the state, either by making a provision for the clergy, or by obtaining a *concordat*, giving the Crown the nomination of the prelates, apparently took all parties by surprise; but before there had been much time for the expression of public opinion on the subject, Archbishop Crolly, the Catholic Primate of Ireland, published a letter addressed to him by the Propaganda, at the command of the Pope, charging him to admonish all ecclesiastics, and especially those of episcopal rank, to abstain from taking any part in political meetings or dinners, and "studiously to avoid what may even lightly excite or agitate the flock committed to them." Mr. O'Connell at once pronounced this letter to be not a "canonical document," and the Primate consequently thought it necessary to publish a letter to Mr. O'Connell, expressing his "surprise and sorrow that he should have ventured" to make such an assertion, and stating that the document had been submitted to all the prelates of his Church, who had agreed to abide by its injunctions. The Archbishop in a postscript referred to the *concordat* as an "insidious scheme" which he will join the prelacy of Ireland in opposing, as destructive of the independence and purity of their religion.

The letter of Archbishop Crolly had the effect of producing an official communication from the Lord-Lieutenant, which sets the whole question at rest. Lord Heytesbury addressed a letter to Archbishop Murray, informing him "that he has been instructed to give to him and to Archbishop Crolly the strongest assurances, on the part of the government, that there has never existed the slightest intention of entering into any negotiation with the Papal See upon the subject of a concordat." In the meantime the letter received by the Primate from the Propaganda is so obviously directed against the Repeal agitation, that it has roused a general spirit of hostility to the Pope among all classes of Repealers. Mr. O'Connell has apologised to Archbishop Crolly for stating that the rescript of the Propaganda was not a canonical document. At the Repeal Association, Mr. O'Connell denied that the rescript had anything to do with the repeal agitation. He declared that its object was not to interfere with the laity or with repeal, but was simply intended to keep up and promote the spirit of benevolence and charity. He admitted, however, with expressions of regret, that there was some truth in the statement that the discussion produced by the Bequests Act had tended to damp the agitation for repeal.

He said that though the concordat was denied something more injurious was meditated; and he proposed that Lord French and his son, Mr. John O'Connell, should be sent to Rome as delegates from the Association, in order to lay their case before the Pope, and implore his Holiness not to thwart them in their exertions to obtain a restoration of their domestic legislature. No Protestant speaker in the days of "No Popery" agitation could have surpassed the leading Catholic members of the Association in the vehemence of their protestations against the Pope's right to interfere in the temporal affairs of the people of Ireland.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 26, 1845.

Philadelphia & the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—No 2.

We yesterday endeavored to present the leading objections which might be supposed to arise in the minds of the Philadelphia merchants while considering the question before the Legislature of Pennsylvania of granting the right of way through our territory to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, without imposing onerous and illiberal conditions. We showed that if the object was to secure the *first visit* of western merchants, it was labor lost, since Baltimore is already in possession of that advantage, if advantage it can be called. We now propose to consider the subject in its bearing on Western Produce. It is supposed by Philadelphia that if this road is completed to Pittsburgh, then farewell to the monopoly which we have enjoyed—Baltimore will divert from our Canal the Produce which has hitherto come to us. This apprehension we venture to say is founded on no defensible ground, and in fact, flows from a lack of acquaintance with the advantage we already enjoy in our Main Line. We do not yield to the opinion which seems to be assumed as indisputable, that Philadelphia must necessarily succumb and allow Baltimore to carry off her trade in western produce. So far from it, we maintain that while Philadelphia would retain and increase her present sales to the west, she would also retain and increase her valuable produce business. We have read of a redoubtable Bandit, who, unable of himself to pillage a Mail Coach, got up sundry straw men in uniform and then with matchless impudence commanded the driver to halt and the passengers to deliver, and they, frightened at the array, never hesitated a moment. Just so with Philadelphia. In her eyes Baltimore is the Bandit, and fear has conjured up a whole file in arms, ready to support their chief. It happened once in one of our wars, that a Continental Captain undertook to reduce a strong position of the enemy with an inferior force. The ground being uneven, what did he do but take advantage of it and marched his men around and around like an endless chain, each turn making some trifling change in their appearance, till the British commander verily thought a whole army of Continentals was upon him, and when peremptorily summoned to surrender, hauled down his colors without firing a shot. We can see in this not an inapt illustration of the imaginative workings of our Philadelphia friends. Fear has magnified a few real disadvantages to her which would flow from the completion of the road (but by-the-by fully balanced by set-offs,) into a whole army. They turn them over and over, and they look bad; they take another view, and lo, another band entirely! and so on to the end of the chapter. But does the thought of surrendering ever enter into their heads? the farthest from it in the world Being chips of the old Continental block, they think only of fighting, and never say die.

But perhaps we are too free with so grave a subject. Let us, therefore, seriously examine the question whether Baltimore could by means of this road divert any considerable aggregate of produce from Philadelphia. We take the position that commerce cannot be trammelled by any regulation without an eventual reaction more powerful in its effects to do injury, than the obstruction could be to confer benefit. If Baltimore is the best market, can any prohibition we, as a State, may impose, permanently prevent produce from reaching it! We admit that such a state of affairs might be maintained for a *short* time; but just so surely as a plummet when free points to the centre of gravity, so certainly would produce tend to that market; and as water ever finds its level, so trade will find an equilibrium by finding some route to reach that city. The geographical configuration of the great valley of the West is such that a flow of produce to New Orleans is as natural as the flow of its waters. But as a plummet may be diverted from a perpendicular by the vicinity of a magnet, so the great markets of the East have drawn produce from the West through artificial channels prepared to facilitate its flow. We have all read of the pretty trick in Natural Philosophy by which a toy goose can be made to swim around a basin of water at the pleasure of the operator, the secret being a piece of metal in its breast, and a magnet in the operator's hand. Just so with trade. It is attracted to the best market with unerring certainty, and heretofore it has been retained to the East through artificial channels only by the power of superior attraction. But let Philadelphia undertake to interpose difficulties between the West and Baltimore: what then? Why, if the latter is a more advantageous mart, the only effect would be to neutralise her attractive power, which before was exerted to draw trade artificially; it resumes its natural direction; flows with the waters to New Orleans, and thence finds its way to its natural destination.

There is a question of time in all this, and in Commercial operations, that is often a great deal; yet, on an average, Baltimore would fully hold its own. But so circuitous a route would probably be expensive, more so than if the same articles were to be forwarded to Philadelphia through our Main Line. We take the negative of this position. Every one who has observed the movement of produce from the West to the East knows that it is with difficulty it can be attracted to our Line even now, and that the tendency is to other routes.

Look at Lead, Hemp, Flour, Tobacco, &c., the aggregate carried over our works has not increased, but, on the contrary, has decreased; yet the production of either, or all these articles, has increased. Where did the increase go! Look at the imports and exports at the port of New Orleans, and the question is answered. Suppose that port to be the point whence the products of the West are distributed—is not Baltimore on an equality with Philadelphia there! If therefore the tendency is to New Orleans, the question as to time is answered by the movement of trade itself, and that in spite of the superior attraction which Philadelphia professes to offer through our main line of public works.*

It will have been noticed before this by the reader, that we have studiously argued this question as though the Railroad Company could reach no other terminus on the Ohio than this city, and that Philadelphia objected allowing the road to come here at all, except under certain restrictions. It must be remembered that it *will* reach the Ohio at some other point, if not at this; and if we can come anyways near making out our case by supposing it to *be here now*, and showing the little ground for fear that Philadelphia would have, we consider that we have established the propriety of having it occupy as much of our territory as possible, rather than allow it to go below us, and benefit others to *our* injury, while, at the same time, Philadelphia would not reap one atom of good from such dog-in-the-manger policy. We prefer treating the question in this way, because by it we are compelled to look the stoutest (eastern) objections in the face, with what success we submit to the candid.

*PROVISIONS.—A number of vessels have arrived from New Orleans this week, bringing Western Provisions, most of which are not yet landed.—*Philadelphia Commercial List of Saturday last.*

The Captain of the Moxahala informs us that he picked up the body of a man in the Monongahela, on last Sabbath morning, at the mouth of Mingo Creek, two miles below Monongahela city. It appeared to have been some time in the water, and was much bruised by the ice. Age supposed to be about 35 years; was dressed in a grey cloth coat and blue cloth pantaloons; in the fob of the latter, there was a common silver watch. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of death by cause unknown. It was supposed to have been accidental.

☞The Cincinnatians have a marvellous faculty of enlarging on matters at home and abroad For example, the Atlas in noticing the recent launch of the "Missouri" said she was the largest "vessel" ever built in the United States. And the Chronicle in quoting our remarks about the steam Frigate now on the stocks in this city, has it, that it is the largest iron steam ship in the world!! What will our neighbors over the water say to that when they read of it? We have heard a rumor about a big ship called the "Great Britain" —what would our 44 gun Frigate look like beside her!

NEW YORK ELECTION.—The Whigs of New York have nominated HON. DUDLEY SELDEN, Esq as their candidate for Mayor. The Tribune says:

"MR. Selden is too well known as a man of eminent qualifications and fearless independence of character to require any thing to be said on his behalf. He will unite the forces and concentrate the strength of the Whig Party in the city of New York, and it remains only for every Whig to stand to his colors and show that he is true to the principles he professes."

The Whigs of Pittsburgh say to their brethren in New York, remain true to your own nomination—make no compromises whether you have a prospect of success or not. Better to be defeated with your own candidate, than with that of another party. In defeat, while standing by your own principles and your own man, you gather strength; while success as the effect of a compromise of principles, and the desertion of your regular nomination, will ruin you.

☞The National Intelligencer of Monday says the Texas question absorbs nearly all the attention, not only of Congress, but every body else in Washington. It has even suspended the anxiety felt about the Cabinet.

☞The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is announced as open for navigation.

☞HORACE GREELY, of the New York Tribune, is now in Washington, and thus sadly comments on the gloomy prospects in regard to Annexation:

THE PROSPECTS FOR ANNEXATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1845.

I have just arrived here, and my first impressions may be erroneous—I fervently hope they may be—but *I do greatly fear that the Texas iniquity is destined to triumph before the close of the Session.* I gather this from the looks as much as the words of the hundred acquaintances of all parties whom I have met within the last two hours—from the exultation and confidence of the Annexationists, the hesitation and distrust of our friends. I hear that a sort of compromise or juggle has been effected with Benton and the New Yorkers, by which Benton's bill is to be piled upon the House resolutions, and both put through together, in such a manner as to give Benton an excuse for retreating from the honorable position he has not the virtue to maintain. Senator Merrick, it is now known, has gone over bodily to the enemy, making a third Whig vote for annexation, (Henderson, Foster, Merrick;) while Mr. Pearce, of Md., from whom nothing was feared, has gone home, and it is thought will not be here when the vote is taken. If, then, Benton is whipped in, and Tappan and Allen of Ohio (or Allen only) can be induced to violate the solemn and explicit instructions of Ohio against annexation, the deed is done. Dix, of our State, it is expected, will vote for it if Benton does, while from Dickinson, nothing is, or should be hoped. I am even confidently assured that Silas Wright has given in his adhesion to the new jumble of bill and resolution, and that his influence is put forth to carry it. More to-morrow.

The *Postage Reform* bill is in great danger. Nothing is deemed of any account here but Polk, Texas and the Spoils. Sadly, H. G.

MR. MERRICK TURNED LOCO FOCO.—"Oliver Oldschool" relates the following:

"It has become almost certain that the proposition now under discussion in the Senate for admitting Texas as a State, or some similar one, will pass at the present session. Mr. Merrick having turned tail to the Whigs once more, and concluded to go over to Locofocoism. A small circumstance which occurred to-day spoke volumes: Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Merrick were out when a party vote was being taken in the Senate; Mr. B. came in and asked Mr. Sturgeon, his colleague, how he should vote, Mr. S. told him "aye" and he voted "aye." Presently Mr. M. came in, and instead of asking a Whig how he should vote, asked a Locofoco, who told him "aye," and "aye" he accordingly voted. I want no further evidence."

"*Il Secretario*," a Southern man, correspondent of the Richmond Whig, says "Merrick has evidently gone to the Locofocos, horse, foot, and dragoons!"

THE ILLINOIS CANAL LOAN.—On the 14th inst. Gov. Ford transmitted a message to the Illinois Legislature, stating the conditions upon which the foreign bondholders are willing to advance a sufficient amount of money to complete this work. The able Springfield correspondent of the St. Louis Republican thus speaks of it

Its terms are of such a nature that they cannot and will not be complied with by this Legislature, and unless greatly altered, the canal loan may be considered as at an end. I have not heard a single member—with the exception of a few *mad brains* in the region of the canal—but what unhesitatingly say, that the idea of paying the full amount of interest upon our whole debt after the expiration of ten years, which would exceed seven hundred thousand dollars annually, including the shcool debt, is too preposterous to be entertained for a moment. And, unless by conference with Gov. Davis and Mr. Leavitt, the terms are greatly reduced, nothing will be accomplished.

CALIFORNIA.—How can we, who are stealing Texas from Mexico, raise an outcry, if Great Britain is planting herself in California, to intercept us in the trade of the Pacific when our population is strong in Oregon! Nay, what *can* we say, if Great Britain, takes possession of Cuba, and raises the flag of emancipation there!

A people who, like ours, are now committing a great outrage on Mexico, by first colonizing a territory of hers, then declaring its independence of its owner, and subsequently appropriating the territory and people to ourselves, must be dumbfounded, if Great Britain takes Calafornia or Mexico, or wretchedly inconsistent, if we complain.

If we do right,—the world will hear us,—and we will be heard, in court and council, through the thunder of cannon, if necessary, against the aspirations of Great Britain—but if we lead the way in national plunder,—who can but drop his head in shame!—*N. Y. Express.*

A Miss SUSAN YALES was arrested last evening upon a capias, issued from the Criminal Court, and committed to Jail. She is charged with aiding the escape of slaves to Canada and the free states from this vicinity.—*St. Louis New Era, Feb.* 15.

MARCH—FRUIT AND KITCHEN GARDEN.—March should be a busy month with the farmer and gardener. Very much of the cultivator's success depends upon putting in his crop in good order and at a proper time. Let his teams be in condition, his implements in order, so that the labors of the season may go forward with promptness and despatch, always seizing the earliest favorable season for committing each crop to the soil according to its nature and habit, as well to avoid the evils growing out of the hurry and confusion in planting and sowing, when these are postponed to an advanced period of spring, as to secure to vegetables of temperate or high latitudes the advantages of that abundant stock of moisture with which the earth becomes saturated during the winter.

Kitchen Garden.—Hot-bed work will progress actively during this month. The regular gardener will have many of his plants in a considerable state of forwardness, but those who have not found it convenient hitherto to begin will still hasten the period when their cabbage, tomato, &c., will be fit for use by means of the hot-bed.—Beds for plants, however, of the drumhead, curled savoy, and red Dutch cabbage, should now be sown in the open air for a main summer crop, also endives and a portion of the celery crop—Towards the close of the month, sets of

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 27, 1844.

Philadelpeia vs. the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—No. 3.

We propose to ourselves to-day the considera tion of the most difficult of the objections to allowing the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company leave to make Pittsburgh its western terminus without imposing impracticable conditions.—If we can show that by means of our Main Line Philadelphia can fully and fairly compete with that road, we shall have gained another march on it. We here state distinctly that a *sine qua non* would be a reduction of Tolls. This must be made, sooner or later, and cannot possibly be postponed longer than till the Road is completed to Wheeling, supposing it to go there. But suppose the Road already here and the reduction of Tolls on the Canal to the lowest point made; the two cities would then be in the same position as if the Road was in operation to Wheeling, only Philadelphia would have some advantage in the fact that freight landed here would take the *cheapest* route, whereas if it were intercepted below, Philadelphia could not come in as a competitor for it at all. Would that not be something gained!

We propose as a most powerful agent in cheapening freights, to introduce upon our Canal steam tugs for towing freight boats hence to Johnstown, and from Holidaysburgh to Harrisburgh. We are aware that this is a novel proposition; but, fortunately, it is no experiment we undertake to urge. Actual practice for more than a year on Canals in England and eastern Pennsylvania has settled the fact that the use of steam on Canals as the propelling power, immensely enhances the capacity of the work and cheapens the cost of carriage in an equal degree. Never were we more firmly grounded in any opinion than we are in this, that the aggregate tonnage on our Main line can be doubled, yes, trebled and quadrupled; but never will it be done while the policy that hitherto has governed it, prevails.

At this point we thank our Philadelphia friends for an advocate. To show what we aim at making clear, we annex an extract from the letter of Charles Ellet, Esq., Civil Engineer of that city, to the President of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co., upon the use of steam power on Canals. He is speaking of its use on that work:

In regard to the important but vexed question of the relative economy of railway and canal transportation, there would be a little difficulty in deciding it to the satisfaction of all minds if we could bring the problem down to a mere question of experience and results actually obtained. But it is now rarely presented in this way. On the one hand we have the known and admitted cost of freighting on Canals, and this we have to compare with the *estimated* cost on certain works on which it is essential almost for their existence to make the estimate low. It is a comparison of facts on one side with surmise on the other.

I have never yet heard of but one rail road company that pretended to be able to pay their actual expenses for less than two cents per ton per mile; though there have been several instances of an intention at some future day to work cheaper than that. Until the thing is accomplished *we are compelled to assume two cents per ton per mile as the minimum of railway expenses.*—Half a cent per ton per mile, though below the average, is not the minimum of the cost of freight on a good canal with horse-power.

But, after all, past experience on this head is of much less value than is generally supposed.—A new element has been introduced into the question of canal navigation.

The use of steam, even on small canals, has set all our former calculations aside, and completely changed all the data of this problem.

On the Birmingham and Liverpool Junction canal steam tugs have been more than a year in constant operation carrying on the trade by drawing boats in regular and long trains. The canal is of small dimensions, and presents numerous impediments to the success of the experiment.—The cross-section is small, the locks narrow, the line crooked, and the bridges frequent and low.

Your canal, on the contrary, has all the advantages of an ample depth and breadth, capacious locks, freedom from the obstruction of bridges, and moderate and well developed flexures. Notwithstanding the impediments on the English line success is complete: and there can be no doubt that with your advantages, and a large and steady trade in addition, it will be still more striking.—On the English line from six to ten boats are taken in a train, on yours two or three would be sufficient.

I am not well informed in respect to the tonnage of the boats of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal; but I presume that in estimating their capacity at about 90 tons, I shall be within the limit. A small engine—say 15 or 20 horses power—placed in one of these boats will move it with two other boats of equal burthen in tow, at three miles per hour.

The capital required will be—

For 3 boats at $1,000 each,	$3,000
For a 20 horse power engine at $2,000	2,000
Aggregate capital required for transporting 250 tons,	$5,000

To convey this amount of freight on a rail road will require—

A 20 ton locomotive at	$20,000
50 cars of 5 tons each at $300	15,000
Capital in an equivalent train,	$25,000

The construction of the boats is so simple that they can be kept almost constantly running No extras are required; no change of engines; and no double set of cars. But leaving out of view all such considerations, let me ask, will the wear and tear of three boats resting on a perfectly elastic cushion—smooth water—be equal to the wear and tear of a locomotive engine and 50 cars jolting and thumping along a railway at the rate of seven or eight miles per hour!

A steam tug with its train of six boats——is now actually managed in England by three men—an engineer, a conductor and a steersman. There certainly will not then be required more than three men on your canal to take charge of three boats.

On a locomotive and its train, there are required an engineer, a conductor, two firemen and four breakmen—and still more to keep the train in proper command if the grades are steep.

There are needed no agents on the canal, besides the ordinary superintendents and the lock tenders.

On our line boats of 45 tons capacity can be used, and six could easily be drawn by one tug at the rate of three miles per hour. If section boats are used, a greater number could be towed. We do not pretend to enter into any details, but we say that if, with such improvements, a more reasonable rate of tolls, and such other advantages as might be introduced, Philadelphia could not compete with the road, then the virtual destruction of the Main Line, for any other purpose than local business, will be sealed in a very few years.

Here again we call attention to the fact that in this view of the contest between Philadelphia and Baltimore, the one with the Canal and the other with the Railroad, we have purposely omitted noting the fact that theCompany are perfectly willing to allow the former to tap the road anywhere within the State territory. Suppose this were done: then Philadelphia would have nearly an equivalent to a direct Railroad from this city, and the canal too. What more in reason can she ask? It has been intimated to that city already, and pretty plainly, that this is looked upon as a vital question to us. We ask no more than is fair and just, and if we are to be thwarted by an illiberal and narrow minded policy—not directed against Baltimore, but against Pittsburgh and Western Pennsylvania—we know right well where to put a stopper upon some of her projects requiring *a charter*.

ACTION! ACTION!! ACTION!!!

A great subject now demands immediate attention. A meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City should be held at once to give expression of their views upon the removal of the restrictions upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. Shall it not be done forthwith! who wil not spend an hour to advance this great work! Come let us rouse up, and give the Legislature, and Philadelphia too, to understand that the great mass of the citizens of these cities are determined to carry thispoint. Every day of delay is so much time lost. Let our efforts no longer be like loose links, but like one of our chain cables, powerfully organized. The thing can be done—must be done—no alternative is offered. "Where there is a will, there is a way,"—the way is clear; now for a long and a strong pull, altogether. Yo-heave-yo!

As apropos to this subject, we insert the following communication, without endorsing anything more than its recommendation for a public meeting:

Mr. Editor:—I think it very strange that you and one or two other Editors, are left to do all the writing and acting in reference to the Rail Road Bill, before the Legislature. Why do not those of our citizens who are deeply interested as property holders bestir themselves at this critical juncture of the question! Two of them, I know, are at Harrisburgh—but should not something be done here! If our Board of Trade permitted a malign influence to induce them to meddle with the "Beaver resumption," and thereby have excited hostility in influential quarters to our application for the right of way, should not that act be explicitly disowned by our citizens!

The conduct of the persons who got up that memorial, is very strongly condemned through the city:—but in a crisis so important to us as is now that of the Bill in the Legislature, such reprobation should be publicly expressed—and therefore, I think, Mr. Editor, a meeting should be called, in which that affair may be explained; and that we may also very plainly say what we think of the illiberal policy and conduct of Philadelphia, in opposing the privilege of right of way.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Most Wonderful Invention—If true.

We observed some weeks since, a notice of a most wonderful invention in the engraving and printing arts, in the New York correspondence of the National Intelligencer. It was stated that a new process had been discovered in England, by which fac-similies of all sorts of engravings and letter press printing could be produced in an incredibly short space of time, thus rendering the work of counterfeiting comparatively easy. Almost simultaneously with this notice, we saw a communication in the Intelligencer discrediting the whole affair, and we therefore concluded it was one of the thousand and one humbugs of the day, which have their nine days' wonder, and then pass into oblivion. But from a farther notice, of the same correspondent, in last Monday's Intelligencer, we infer there must be some good foundation for the story. This account says:

The account which I sent you a few weeks since of a newly discovered process, by which the means of multiplying fac-simile copies of all sorts of engravings and letter-press impressions have been attained, turns out to be strictly correct. I was shown yesterday by Mr. Wiles, of the well-known publishing firm of *Wiley & Putnam*, a page of a French illustrated newspaper, which was sent out by the Hibernia by Mr. Putnam as a specimen of the capabilities of the new art. It contained a quantity of printed matter in French and two capital wood-cuts, one of which was a head of Mr. Polk, and the other a spirited representation of a meeting at Tammany Hall. Mr. Putnam says that he took a copy of the original newspaper to the proprietor of the new invention, and that in the incredibly short space of *two minutes* a zinc plate was produced, capable of yielding twenty thousand impressions, and then of being re-engraved *ad infinitum*. There is nothing in the impression of the plate thus copied to distinguish it from the original. The paper is of course different, but the fidelity with which the letter-press and engravings are copied is truly amazing. It is in fact the same with the the orginal. There is not the slightest perceptible difference. In less than ten minutes from the time that Mr. Putnam gave the page to be transferred he was presented with six perfect copies.

"Thus an octavo volume," says Mr. Putnam, "with wood or steel illustrations to any extent, "may be re-produced in two or three days, or less; "and hundreds of thousands struck off, equal in "all respects to the original. The importance of "this great discovery can scarcely be over-rated; "*it is next to that of printing itself.* Stereotyping will now be entirely superseded. The new "process is infinitely cheaper, more simple, and "more permanently effective. In original works, "of course, the type must be first set up and the "plates first engraved; the advantage would be in "the cheap and endless multiplication of copies. "But, for reprints of foreign works, the facility "afforded will be immense."

The invention will consequently be far more important to this country than to any other, inasmuch as we depend upon our depredations on English authors for nine-tenths of our current literature. Native printers as well as native authors will now be injuriously affected in their interests by the absence of an international copyright law. For example, instead of sending a work like Brande's Encyclopaedia to the composing-office to be *set up*, all that the American publisher will have to do will be to send the English copy to the possessor of the secret of the newly invented process, who will furnish plates of the pages at the rate of one for every two minutes! American printers as well as American authors will now have to demand the passage of an international copy-right law.

Glad to hear it.—The case of valuable French books sent out by M. Vattemare has been redeemed by an officer of the Government at a reasonable advance on the price for which they were so carelessly sold.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Harrisburg, Feb. 22, 1845.

Dear Sir:—We did nothing to-day in either House, except to listen to the reading of the Farewell Address of Gen. Washington, which was also read in the Native State Convention in the afternoon. The Natives turned out some seventy-five delegates, forty of them from Philadelphia city and county, the remainder from the other counties—yours was the only county west of the Alleghenies represented.

Levin made a speech on "repeal" this evening. He is rather a reckless man, and no politician at all—an attempt, it is expected, will be made on Monday to curb him in, but I think he will burst any bonds this Convention can put on him.

The Convention was, really, a very respectable looking body, and there was less liquor used than is usual at State Conventions.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Feb. 24.

In *Senate*, the Texas debate continued as usual. Mr. Dayton made an able speech against the measure. A conversation then took place about ending the debate, and it was agreed on all hands to end it soon, but no time set. The Senate then took a recess until 5 o'clock; when Mr. Berrien took the floor on the Texas debate, and was speaking when the account closed.

In the *House*, the Postage Bill from the Senate was taken up, and a most exciting debate took place, and every means possible made use of to defeat the Bill until the hour of adjournment. It will probably be disposed of the next day.

The ship Akbar cleared at New Orleans on the 12th instant for Canton with a cargo of 2,149 bales and 407 half bales of cotton and 6,599 pigs of lead.

THE COUNTY JAIL MEETING.

This meeting, pursuant to the call of the Mayor, was held yesterday afternoon. At the hour, when there were but few persons in the room, Mr. John Ferral moved that Mr. Henry Sproul take the chair. This carried. Mr. J. W. Burrel then moved that J. M. Sawyer act as Secretary. Mr. H. Cutting, who seemed to feel a deep interest in the matter, then arose and said that he considered the meeting an important one for *mechanics*, and thought they should have a Vice President. This suggestion resulted in the appointment of John Sheriff, Esq. The meeting now being organized, the Hon. Richard Biddle requested the Secretary to read the description of our Jail, given by Miss Dix, and published under the sanction of the Legislature. This was accordingly done. He then offered two resolutions, the purport of one was to appoint a Committee to investigate the truth of Miss Dix's charges, in relation to the Jail, and report at a subsequent meeting. The other was for the appointment of a Committee to mature a plan for the organization of a permanent society for the amelioration of the condition of insane persons and prisoners, and to have the whole subject of prisons, poor houses and insane asylums, under their supervision.

Mr. Biddle advocated the passage of his resolutions, and explained their object in some very forcible remarks. He was followed by Mr. Benton Kerr, in one of his windy slam-bang speeches, hitting all round, not forgetting the Chairman. W. McCandless, Esq. then made a few remarks, stating that the condition of the Jail had been much improved within the last six months, and that when he last saw it, it was in a very creditable condition. He also spoke in the highest terms of the benevolent labors of Miss Dix. Mr. John Farrell then detained the meeting with one of his interminable harangues, after which the resolutions were adopted.

The Chair appointed the following persons on the Committees:

1. *Committee*—Hon. Richard Biddle, Hon. Wm. Marks, W. M'Candless, Andrew Burke and J. M. Sawyer, Esqrs.

2. *Committee*—John Sheriff, J. P. Stuart, Wm. Eichbaum, Wm. H. Smith, and D. N. White.

Mr. Kerr offered a resolution, which was carried, directing this latter committee to report in favor of establishing an Insane Asylum and a Hospital.

Mr. John Farrell then offered a resolution, which was carried, directing the same Committee to report a plan for the prevention of crime, to be sent to the Legislature for their immediate action.

Dr. Elder then moved that Mr. Farrell be added to the Committee, which carried, and the meeting adjourned.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

In accordance with arrangements previously made by a number of temperance societies in the southern part of Allegheny county, a large Convention of the friends of temperance was held at Bethel Church on the 20th of February 1845.

The Convention was organized by calling Dr. J. C. M'Cully to the chair, and appointing Jesse Conner, James Fife, John K. Foster, Benj. Forsyth, J. T M'Knight, I. M. C. Larimer, John J. Hamilton, James McK. Pearce, Vice Presidents, and E. Campbell Jr. James M. Pryor and John V. Rowland Secretaries. The convention was opened with prayer by Rev. Geo. Marshall: after which Hiram Hultz Esq. Rev. Geo. Marshall and E. Campbell, Jr. were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the convention. During the absence of the committee the convention was ably and eloquently addressed by Dr. James Estep. At the close of the address the committee reported the following resolutions, which after discussion were unanimously adopted.

1. Resolved, That the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is never beneficial, but always hurtful, impairing health, prostrating intellect, debasing the moral powers and disqualifying the user for the appropriate discharge of the duties of life, whether viewed as a man, a husband, a father or a citizen.

2. Resolved. That the retailing of alcoholic drinks, is but vending delirium, and poisoning human beings for wages, and dissemilating through the community, evils more deadly than the plague or the Asiatic cholera.

3. Resolved, That licensing the sale of alcoholic drinks, and thus authorizing one portion of the community to poison and kill the other, is wrong in principle, cruel and unjust in practice, a profanation of the laws of God, and a violation of the rights of man, and throws the shield of Legislative enactments over the most horrid system of pauperism, robbery, vice and ruin, desolation and death, that ingenuity ever devised or Legislation ever sanctioned.

4. Resolved, That whilst we deplore the continuance of dram drinking by many of the citizens of this Commonwealth, and are called to weep over the awful deaths of not a few drunkards during the past year—the reformation of many persons who were more or less intemperate, and their hopeful conversion to Christ, demand our grateful acknowledgements to Almighty God, and should inspire Christians with full confidence in the power of Divine truth, when accompanied by the energies of the Holy Spirit, to renovate hearts, and change habits in the most hopeless cases of intemperance; and should excite them to more fervent prayer for divine influence to attend and succeed their efforts in this cause.

5. Resolved, That encouraged by the results of our past efforts in the cause of temperance we will go forward by the help of God until removed by death, or until intoxicating drinks are held in abhorrence and dreaded as the *death sting of the viper*.

6. Resolved, That the influence of *Woman* is essential to the triumph of every great and good cause; and should that influence which God has graciously given her, be universally and perseveringly exerted in favor of the temperance reformation, its triumph would be certain and complete, and its blessings—while richly enjoyed by herself and those whom she loves—would be extended to all people, and perpetuated to all ages.

7. Resolved, That as the Judges of our Courts, and members of the Bar generally, have peculiar opportunities of witnessing the deplorable effects of intemperance, and as they exert a powerful influence in forming public opinion, their co-operation is important and desirable, and should at all times be most powerfully manifested.

8. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention those tavern keepers who exclude from their houses, and those boat owners who exclude, from their boats all intoxicating drinks, and those merchants who will not traffic in the same, are pre-eminently deserving of the public patronage of all good men.

9. Resolved, That as no man has or can have a moral right to follow a business which injures his fellow men, and as the traffic in intoxicating drinks as a beverage manifestly does this—no man in this community has a moral right to pursue it, nor have Legislators a moral right to grant licenses to men to pursue such a business; nor can they do so without violating the rights of the community.

10. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, the time has fully come when every member of the Church of Christ—with whatever branch of that church he may stand connected—should take his place on the platform of a pledged total abstinence from the use, as a beverage, of all intoxicating drinks: and that no valid reason can be assigned why any friend of the Savior should withhold his influence from this cause.

11. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the "Journal of the American Temperance Union" is eminently worthy of the confidence of the public, and we therefore earnestly recommend to every friend of temperance to procure a copy of the same, and aid in its general circulation.

12. Resolved, That it is the sincere wish o this Convention that the Legislature should pas into a law the bill now before that body, giving to the people the right of determining by ballot whether intoxicating liquors shall be retailed in their several wards, boroughs and townships.

13. Resolved, That the Secretary immediately transmit to our Representatives at Harrisburgh a copy of the above resolution.

During the discussion of the Resolutions, able speeches were made by Rev. Geo. Marshall, Dr. Estep, Hiram Hultz and John S. Wilson.

After the resolutions of the Committee were adopted, the following were also passed unanimously, viz:

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly recommend to neighboring temperance societies to hold frequent meetings, and to use all diligence in procuring persons to address those meetings, and securing a large attendance upon them; that as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," so by constant exertion and close union alone can the friends of temperance expect to withstand the attacks and stay the ravages of intemperance.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are hereby tendered to the speakers and officers of the day for their services on this occasion.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the Convention be published in all the papers of the county friendly to the cause.

After prayer by Dr. Estep, the Convention adjourned. ed.

J. C. M'CULLY, Pres't.

E. Campbell, Jr., Sec'y.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS.

—The Cincinnati Inquirer of Monday states that the steamer Meteor had burst one of her steam pipes, on her upward trip, a short distance above that city. Four men killed. The same paper states that the Blue Ridge, when putting out from that port, on Saturday night, burst one of her connecting pipes, scalding one of the hands.

☞The Arkansas Legislature has adjourned, leaving the treasury empty and the State bankrupt. This Locofoco State is excessively anxious to assume her proportion of the heavy National debt of Texas! She would no doubt be willing to assume the debts of all the foreign countries in the world.

Family Groceries—Good and Cheap.

OLD MOCHA, Java, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, Hyson Young Hyson, Gunpowder and Black Teas, assorted, all kinds of spices, ground and unground, warranted pure. Brazil, Havana, N. O and Loaf Sugars, Boston syrup, honey dew syrup, fine N. O., sugar house and common molasses, figs, raisins, prunes, currants, citron, lemons, vanilla beans, almonds, cocoa nuts, cream nuts, rice, rice flour, sago, tapioca, chocolate, cocoa, cocoa paste, Boston soda, butter and water crackers, Goshen, W R and P A cheese, Underwood's choice pickles, sauces, catsups, preserves, jellies, jams, oils, syrups, &c., assorted; raspberry, white wine, Paoli and cider vinegar, macearoni, vermicelli, family hams, dried tongues, beef, peaches and apples, codfish, salmon, shad, mackerel, herring, lobsters, sardines, anchovies, sperm oil, candles and soaps, assorted; saleratus, starch, dye stuff, candies assorted; liquorice, brushes, brooms, cords, nails, glass, buckets, tobacco, segars &c., &c. In short, every article necessary to make up the assortment of a complete "*Family Grocery Store*," may be had *good* and *cheap* at wholesale or retail of

A. G. REINHART, (late Reinhart & Strong.)
fe1-27 140 Liberty street.

☞**Places wanted soon for a number of** *first* and *second* clerks and boys, and for a number of good experienced Warehousemen, Shopkeepers, Agents, Laborers, House boys, Farmers &c., &c. Please apply at HARRIS' Gen'l Agency and Intelligence Office,
feb25 No 9 Fifth st

☞**Housekeepers, Cooks, Nurses, Chamber maids,** provided for families. Please apply to
feb25 ISAAC HARRIS, No 9 Fifth st.

☞**Steam and Canal Boat Captains supplied** with hands at short notice, and on moderate charges. Please apply at HARRIS' Gen'l Agency
feb25 and Intelligence Office, No 9 Fifth st.

Cashmere de Cosse—New style, very cheap, just rec'd by R. D. THOMPSON,
feb 25 No. 110 Market st.

TICKINGS AND BROWN MUSLINS.

R. D. THOMPSON has this day received a small lot of these goods, best brands, to which he invites attention.
feb25

CALICOES AND GINGHAMS

A CHOICE lot of the above just rec'd and for sale by
fe 25 R. D THOMPSON, No 110 Market st.

New Goods at W. R. Murphy's.

JUST opened, a lot of New Spring Prints of rich and handsome styles, and will be sold very low. Wholesale or Retail, at the [F]N. East corner of Diamond Market streets.
[feb24] W. R. MURPHY.

UNDRESSED IRISH LINENS.

W. R. MURPHY invites the attention of buyers to his stock of Undressed Irish Linens, warranted all pure linen and of superior make. A farther supply of which he has just rec'd.
feb 24

PHILIP R. KINCAID,
PLOUGH MANUFACTURER,
Corner of Liberty and Pitt Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THANKFUL for the past liberal patronage of his friends and the public, can now say in safety that his COMMON FARMING PLOUGH, (of six different sizes, both right and left,) known as the "KINCAID PLOUGH," (after a fair test of eight years by some of the best farmers) is acknowledged to be the best now in use in this section of the country. The SUGAR PLOUGH, made to the most useful models, and of the greatest variety, and of the best materials, and at the lowest prices.

Persons at a distance can refer to any of the Merchants of this city, and in particular, persons in the Cotton and Sugar country can refer to Messrs. JOSEPH & JAMES MARLATT, of Pittsburgh, who have been selling my Ploughs in those sections for the last seven or eight years.

(Observe—All my Ploughs have my name on the inside of the mouthboard. dec16-d&wly

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Job Office with an extensive assortment of Type, from Pearl to sixteen lines Pica. Iron Press and other materials complete. Application for the whole or in part, may be made to

W. D. SMITH, 88 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

☞The Platten of the press is 13½ by 18 inches.

N B The whole will be sold, including Stereotype Apparatus at a bargain, if application be made soon.
feb 13

TALBOTT'S ARITHMETIC,
(REVISED EDITION.)

EMBRACING the Prussian Cancelling System and other abbreviations, designed for the use of schools and private students, by John L. Talbott.

RECOMMENDATION.

Cincinnati Nov. 23, 1844.

After a careful examination of Talbott's Arithmetic, we may say, without disparagement to others, that it is one of the best practical books we have met with. The arrangement is excellent and the rules clear and concise. But that which chiefly recommends this work to educators is the ingenious and scientific appendix of Professor Robinson. This portion of the work elevates the whole science from the dry technicalities of formal rules, and aims at the higher object of education, viz: to teach the pupil *to think*.

Signed by CHAUNCY COLTON,
of the Cincinnati Classical Academy, &c.

For sale by ROBT. CARTER,
feb 14 No. 56 Market street.

THREE VOLUME EDITION OF
D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation,

CONTAINING thirteen hundred Pages 12mo. Price One Dollar. Wholesale and Retail. Published and for sale by ROBT. CARTER, No 56 Market st.
feb14 between 3d and 4th sts.

WALTER FORWARD
AND
ALFRED W. MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Office in Fourth street, corner of Cherry Alley.
jan1-d&wtf

MILTENBERGER & BROWN

Offer for Sale or Exchange for Property in the City of Pittsburgh.

THE subscribers, desirous of winding up their old business, offer to sell on time or will take in exchange, saleable property in this city, the following described property, to wit:

1600 Acres of land, lying on both sides of the Youghiogheny river, 8 miles below Connellsville, Fayette co., Pa. This property is well known as the Little Falls or Franklin Iron Works—one of the best water powers in this part of the country; and will be cut up into farms to suit purchasers, and the price to suit the times, and the terms to suit the purchasers.

They will offer on favorable terms 4 Lots near the New Court House, fronting on Coal Lane between High street and Grant street. These lots are 20 feet front by 80 and 121 feet deep, opening on an Alley in the rear.

2 Lots on Cherry Hill—Nos. 48 and 49—24 feet front by 122 feet deep—adjoining property of Thomas Liggett in the rear.

2 Lots in Allegheny city—Nos. 49 and 50—fronting on Locock street, 22 feet front by 110 feet deep to an alley—on which is erected two good and commodious two story brick houses, with dining rooms and kitchens on the same floor, with a good well of water and a pump in the yard.

They also offer a FORCE PUMP, which has never been put in use, made to attach to machinery in case of fire, to be used with hose—equal to one of our best engines.

ALSO, a set of Slitters with wrought iron housings to slit Nail Rods ¾, ⅞ and 1 inch wide by any thickness.

For particulars inquire of the subscriber at his dwelling on Liberty street opposite Ferry.

jan 27-d&wfm GEO. MILTENBERGER.

LAND AND LOTS FOR SALE.

360 ACRES of first rate land, on Flaherty's creek, near the Ohio river and adjoining the village of Shousetown, about 12 miles from the city. About 150 acres are cleared, nearly one half in meadow. There are several dwelling houses upon the premises, one of which was erected during the present year. The whole, or part will be sold upon liberal terms or exchanged for city property.

A lot on the Fourth street road, being lot No. 9, in Harven's plan, 45 feet front by 120 in depth, cornering on two streets and running back to an alley, twenty feet wide.

A house and lot in Mount Baldwin.

21 lots in the village of New Troy, of various sizes.—These lots are contiguous, and are well suited for a cemetery. They will be sold singly or together. Apply to

ALFRED W. MARKS,
jan 1—d&wtf 4th st., corner of Cherry alley

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR FEBRUARY, 1845.
JOSHUA HANNA—W. H. DENNY—J. S. DILWORTH.

THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 27, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICE CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots ..... 3@3½
Pearls ..... 4@4½
Scorchings ..... 3@3½
Saleratus ..... 4½@4¾

Ale—₱ bbl
XX Ale ..... —@7.00
Common ..... @6.00

Axles—₱ lb.
Axles ..... 3 @9

Beans—₱ bushel.
Common ..... 70 @ 75
Small white ..... 87 @100

Bristles—₱ lb
American ..... 31 @ 40

Batting—₱ lb.
Superior ..... @ 9
Common ..... @ 7

Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size ..... 2,25 @2,37
Small size ..... —@ —

Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow ..... 25 @27

Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms ..... 50.00@60,00

Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable ..... 1,00@1,50
Shaker ..... 2,00@2,25

Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak ..... —@4.00
Black Oak ..... —@3.00
Hemlock ..... 2,50@3.00

Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river ..... @ 3½
From wagon ..... @—

Cotton—₱ lb.
Tennesee & Alabama ..... 5½@ 7

Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1 ..... 10 @12½
Cocoa, prepared ..... @22

Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped ..... 8 @ 7½
Pittsburgh Star ..... 20 @—
Cincinnati do ..... @22
Sperm, best brands ..... @53
Do inferior ..... @50

Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10 ..... @18
" 11 to 13 ..... @16
" 14 ..... @17
Increasing ½@1c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen.
No. 500 ..... @ 8
" 600 ..... @ 7
" 700 ..... @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000 ..... @ 5

Corderlyarn—₱ lb.
Carpet Chain ..... @21
Cotton Twine ..... @20
Candle Wick ..... @15

Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, o'd white ..... @12½
St. Domingo ..... 6 @ 6½
Laguayra ..... 7½@ 7¾
Rio ..... 6¾@ 7¼
Havana ..... @ —

Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers' ..... 29 @30
Sheathing ..... 29 @30
Bolt ..... @33
Old ..... 16 @18

Cordage—By coil ₱ lb
Manilla ..... @10
White Rope ..... @10
Tarred ..... @ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine ..... @ 9
" " com'n ..... @ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen
Extra Long ..... @2,50
Long ..... @1,75
Common ..... @1,25
Plough Lines ..... @1,50
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
40 yd 6 thrd ..... @3,00
20@30 do do ..... 1,50@2,25
Plough Lines ..... @ 75

Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb. net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order ..... @ 4
Bevel & gearing do ..... @4
Light machinery do ..... @4
Heavy Rolling mill cast'gs do ..... @2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in ..... @3
over 10 in ..... @2
Grate Bars ..... @2½
Hollow ware assort'd ..... @4
Sad Irons ..... @4
Cast'g weights ..... @4.0
Dog Irons ..... @2½
Tarrets and Hatters' Irons ..... @6
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes ..... @3
Dead'rm ₱ set ..... @40
Tea kettles doz. ..... 7,50@8.00
Waffle Irons ..... 10.00@12,00
Grates, 24 inch pla'n straight bar ..... @ 2,25
24 in. low front ..... @ 2,25
(add or dimish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)

Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
37 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c ..... 7½@ 8
38 Laurel & Brunswick ..... @ 8
Pittsburgh ..... @ 7½
Light ..... @ 6½
4-4 Light ..... 5½@ 6
Waltham fine ..... @ 9½
Bleached ..... 8 @ 9
4-4 do Long cloths ..... 9 @13
Tickings—
38 Sto'o ..... @11
Rochester ..... @14
4-4 West Branch, No sorts, &c ..... 18 @19
Drills—
Town Boot, Suffolk ..... 9½@10
Bleached do ..... 10½@11
Prints—
Com non ..... 6 @ 9½
Good style Madder colors ..... 9 @18
Merrimack & Fall River Blue ..... 11½@12
Drugs—By package.
Aloes ..... @17
Alum ..... @ 4
Asafoetida ..... 25 @ 28
Arrow Root ..... 8 @10
Aquafortis ..... 10 @11
Borax, refined ..... 20 @25
Balsam. Peru ..... 2,00@2,25
Do Copavia ..... 35 @40
Brimstone ..... 4½@ 5
Camphor, refined ..... 62½@75
Chi rubic, in case ..... 8 @ 9
Cochineal ..... 1,75@2,00
Cream Tartar ..... 21 @22
Copperas ..... 2 @ 2½
Glue ..... 12 @13
Gal's ..... 20 @25
Gum Arabic ..... 31 @37
" Copal ..... 28 @30
" Tragacinth ..... @37½
" Shellac ..... 16 @18
" Mastic ..... 120@1,25
Ipecac ..... 75 @87
Jal p, powdered ..... 50 @ —
Lit arge ..... 5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root ..... 7 @ 8
Liquorice Ball ..... 18 @20
Lac Dye ..... 25 @28
Magnesia, Carb ..... 31 @37
Morona, Flake ..... 62 @75
Madder, Umbro ..... 20 @22
Madder, Common ..... 18 @20
Myrrh, Turkey ..... 20 @60
Oil Vitriol ..... 4½@ 5
" Castor ..... 88@1.00
" Cassia ..... 6,00@6.50
" Cloves ..... 2,75@3.00
" Lemon ..... 2,00@2.25
" Peppermint ..... 3,50@4.00
Opium, Turkey ..... 3,75@4,00
Quinine ..... 3,00@3,25
Rhubarb, root ..... 68 @75
Sal Ammoni ..... 20 @25
Sal Soda ..... 4½@ 5
Senna ..... 18 @25
Tartaric Acid ..... 50 @62
Vitriol, Blue ..... 10 @11

Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood ..... 5½@ 7
Fustic ..... 2½@ 3
Logwood, chipped ..... 2½@ 3

Elliptic Springs—lb
Polished ..... 11 @12

Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky ..... 20 @28
Ohio & Penn'a ..... 24 @28

Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd ..... @25
Soft ..... 19 @20
Hard ..... @11
Currants, Zante ..... @12½
Filberts ..... 8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey ..... @16
Malaga ..... @12
Raisins, Muscat ..... @ —
Bunch ..... 3,00@3.12
Bloom ..... —@—
Cranberries, bush none
Lemons Sicily, bx ..... @4,00
Oranges do ..... —@ —
Peaches dry, bush 1,25@1,37
Apples, dry ..... 62 @ 75
Apples green, bbl 1,50@1,56

Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick ..... —@15,00

Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore via Canal.
Flour ₱ bbl ..... @—
For'k, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Lea'r, Tallow, &c ..... —@—
Feathers ..... @—
Fur & Peltries ..... @—
Wool ..... @—
Rags ..... @—
Ashes ..... @—
Oil of all kinds ..... @—
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy ..... @—
To Cleveland, " ..... @—
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati ..... @—
Louisville ..... @—
St. Louis ..... @—

Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands ..... 3,75@3,81
Superfine ..... 3,50@3,62
Scratched ..... @ —
Fine ..... @ —
Rye Flour ..... —@2,50
" hf. bbls ..... @ —
Buckwheat ..... @
" hf. bbls ..... @

Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran ..... @ 8
Shorts ..... 9 @10

Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1 ..... @13,50
No 1 hf-bbls ..... @ 7,00
No 2 ..... —@11,50
No 2 hf-bbls ..... @ 6,00
No 3 ..... 8,50@ 9,00
No 1 kitts ..... @ —
Herring, No. 1 ..... 5,50@ 6,25
No 2 ..... 4,75@ 5,00
Salmon, No. 1 ..... —@17,00
No 2 ..... @ —
Shad ..... @ 8,50
Cod, ₱ lb ..... @ 4

Glass—
Black Bottles
Quart, ₱ gross ..... @9,00
Pint, do ..... @7,00
Madeira wine, 5/8
6 to gallon ..... @9,00
Claret, ₱ gross ..... @9,00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10 ..... 2,50@2,75
10x12 ..... 3,70@3,75
12x18 ..... 8,70@9,00
Patent do. 10x14 to 10x24 ..... 12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10 ..... 1,70@2,12
10x12 ..... 2,50@3,12

Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG ..... 5,50@6,00
Eagle, 6½ lbs ..... —@3,00
Do. dozen 1 lb canisters ..... —@7.00
FFFG do ..... —@4,00
Eagle do in papers ..... —@6,00
Rock powder ..... 3,50@4,00

Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat ..... 65 @70
Rye ..... 40 @42
Oats ..... @17
Corn ..... 22 @29
Barley ..... 65 @75

Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common ..... @12½

Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng ..... —@25

Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy ..... 7,00 @ 7,50
Clover ..... —@—
Straw ..... 100 lbs. —@—

Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri ..... 9 @12
Spanish ..... 15½@17½
Buenos Ayres ..... 9 @12
Do kips ₱ skin ..... 1,25@1

PITTSBURGH—FEBRUARY 24, 1845.

☞We have not seen more liveliness on the wharf for some time, than on Saturday forenoon. The immediate cause was the departure of two of our noble Cincinnati Packets—the Messenger, Capt. PERRY, and the Majestic Capt. BENNET.—Some rivalry exists, as is natural, when both leave on the same day and hour, and as the season has just opened, it gives point to the competition.—The Messenger went out first, and really there was something exciting in the scene. The weather being very heavy, the dense black cloud which issued from her chimneys hung like drapery over the port, and she went off softly and beautifully, with a swift, and to us, peculiarly pleasing motion—it looked as though she sprung to the work induced with intelligence. She is a splendid boat. The fog came down on the Majestic before she was fairly under way, and both boats were lost to sight in it this side of the point. She is also a very fine boat.

We could not help thinking of the vast improvement in the build and finish of the Packets now running from this port, both above and below, compared with the first-class a few years ago. We are not hard run for similies to express *our* sense of the difference, and we think the New Court House exceeds the old one about as much—as the big Vase sent to Henry Clay exceeds the old glass affairs of a quart capacity; and (we apologize in advance for the *personal* allusion by craving indulgence) that the Gazette is as much superior, to the best paper in Pittsburgh ten years ago, (i. e. in size, appearance, business, commercial and local variety, in which enterprize and labor has more to do than mind,) as our Packets now are to the *tub* models of olden time.

Onward! is the word—progress! progress!—There is no standing still these days. We have often read of Indian strategetics in capturing Buffalo. The cunning Aborigine taking advantage of numbers, timidity and impetuosity combined, ingloriously slays the game by thousands after this fashion:—A prairie is selected with a precipice on one side. An Indian gets inside a stuffed Buffalo skin and places himself near it. An attack being made on the opposite side, the frightened herd rush toward the verge—the decoy makes his sham Buffalo run to it, and then, making a secure retreat in some crevice, has the satisfaction of seeing the game tumble over in crowds, for having reached the edge there is no retreat! The rear presses on and hurls the van down to destruction. In looking at the movements of the day, the men engaged in them, and the tendency of the age, we are reminded of the Buffalo forcing their fellows irresistibly to ruin, only, we see in the *results* just the opposite. The progress forced on this generation terminates in grand improvements and discoveries in science, mental, moral and physical.

Just think of it—here is the proof. We commenced with the idea of improvement in steamboats, intending merely to note it, and it has carried us away into illimitable regions, so for fear we get too deep into science, generally, we make a period--.

Cassius M. Clay.

This gentleman is about to establish a newspaper at Lexington, called the "True American," devoted to free discussion on the subject of Slavery. Our sympathies are with him. He is one of those heroes of truth whom the world rejects at first, but to whose doctrines the world must, at last, succumb. We hope the friends of freedom, and lovers of moral heroism, in Pittsburgh, will send him a large list of subscribers, and thus afford themselves a source of instruction and pleasure, while they encourage a good man in a good cause.

☞A long communication is published in the Frankfort Commentator, from Ex-Gov. MERCALF, in which he takes ground against the prospective emancipation of the slave of Kentucky, although he admits the whites would be better off without the slaves.

The Commentator says the "indications are manifest that the friends and opponents of gradual, prospective emancipation, desire to discuss the merits of the subject before the country through the press. We know no good reason why the discussion should not proceed."

Iowa River Trade.

A regular steamboat packet is to run upon the Iowa River the comingseason. The practicability of navigating this stream the whole seasen was demonstrated last summer, as several boats arrived at Iowa city when the water was at its lowest stage. The Colporteur, a paper published at the above place, says:

"There are, at present, vast accumulations of produce at places along the banks of the river. In our city alone there are ten or twelve thousand bushels of wheat stored, besides large quantities of hemp, pork, flour, and other produce, ready for shipping as soon as the river opens in the spring."

The richness of the soil and the healthiness of the climate of that region, are spoken of in high terms.

Illinois River Packet Line.

A daily line, (Sundays excepted,) of steamboat packets are to run the ensuing season upon the Illinois river from St. Louis to Peoria. The boats composing the line are the Dove, Panama, Iowa, Mungo Park, Jasper and Western Belle. Their regular trips are to commence on the 20th of March.

☞A meeting has been held in New York to consider the propriety of establishing a daily line of packet steamers with Baltimore.

FINAL CONFESSION OF THE NEW HAVEN MURDERER.—After all sorts of prevarications and several false statements implicating others, Potter, on Monday evening, sent for the Grand Jury and made a full and final confession of the murder of Mr. Osborn. Potter says he alone committed the act, without the knowledge of any other person whatsoever, and he gives full and apparently accurate particulars of the whole tragedy from his first conception of it to its consummation. The black man and the two other persons arrested upon Potter's accusation, have been discharged.

The New Haven Palladium says that Potter is the son of a very respectable farmer, in Hamden, namely, Mr. Jabez T. Potter, and he has had as fair advantages as boys in the country generally do have, and undoubtedly as good counsel from his parents as he has needed. What have been his early traits of character, we are not informed. But he, not many years since, was a professor of religion, and united himself to the Chapel street Congregational Church; but was last summer excommunicated from the same for his general bad character; particularly for visiting houses of bad repute.

LONG ISLAND RAIL ROAD.—This road, we perceive by the published statements, has earned a dividend of about five per cent for the last year, nearly all within five months past, during which time the road has been opened through. There is no doubt that a Railroad from here to Cumberland would pay more than this, and yet it is not built.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD.

No report of the Senate of Virginia's proceedings of Tuesday, is published in the Richmond Whig of Wednesday, so that we cannot tell what progress the Rail Road Bill is making. The Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday, speaking of the action of the Virginia Legislature, remarks:

"Whilst the Virginia Legislature is thus fettering the Company with onerous restrictions, the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with more wisdom, is engaged in perfecting a bill offering the most liberal terms to the Company to induce them to carry the road through Pennsylvania. It will not be surprising that the onerous provisions should be rejected, and the liberal inducements be accepted."

We trust the Patriot's good opinion of the wisdom of the Pennsylvania Legislature may be realized.

The Cincinnati Chronicle, also remarking on the action of the Virginia Legislature, justly observes:

"Never was policy so short sighted as that which hesitates to accept the boon, so freely and opportunely offered. Pennsylvania too, has refused the right of way! They are both blind, palpably blind, to their own best interests.

Ohio must go to the Atlantic by Rail Roads, and she will. Boston has secured the exhaustless mine of western produce, and means to keep it: Boston *is ready to advance the money* to complete every mile of Railroad from Cincinnati to Boston; and while Pennsylvania is sleeping, and Virginia quibbling and doubting, the northern Railroad will be completed, and the great mass of travelling and business turned to the great Northern Emporium of money, art, and enterprize."

It is our interest,—living in the centre of the Ohio Valley,—to have lines of communication with all the great Atlantic cities, and send our produce, and receive our goods,—wherever there is the best market. The Atlantic cities, however, are competitors for their trade, and that state or that city which refuses commercial intercourse, neither harms us nor their competitors, but greatly harm themselves."

We hope Philadelphia will open her eyes before it is too late, and not disgrace herself in the eyes of the world, by opposing an avenue to her own doors, because it comes from her western sister, and through our own borders. She cannot prevent the road from going to Parkersburg, why then should she object to it coming to Pittsburgh?

☞FAIRBANKS, the abolitionist, has plead guilty before the Court in Kentucky, on the charge of abducting slaves, and has been sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald gives an account of a recent trial of speed between the U. S. ship Bainbridge and Her B. M. brigantine Dolphin, from Montevideo to Rio de Janeiro, which resulted in favor of the former. The British vessel sailed from Montevideo two days before the Bainbridge, and both entered the harbor of Rio de Janeiro at the same time. The Bainbridge was exactly 4 days, 19 hours and 30 minutes making the passage from her anchorage off Montevideo to the light at the entrance of Rio harbor—a distance of nearly eleven hundred miles. This is believed to be the shortest passage on record.

☞The 22d was celebrated as usual by the Volunteers, but they had a miserable day for parade. We fear we are too careless, generally, in celebrating the birth-day of the "Father of his Country," the great and good Washington.

☞There is now some cause to fear the Annexation project will carry. The defection of Mr MERRICK has carried dismay into the Whig ranks.

☞The Baltimore Patriot of Thursday evening remarks:

Letters received in this city this morning from Washington express much apprehension that the Texas bill will ultimately pass the Senate, and they further state that our foreign relations wear quite a troubled aspect, growing out of the Texas and Oregon questions.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The Baltimore American of Friday says:—"We learn from the Richmond papers that on Wednesday the Senate of Virginia passed, with amendments, the Bill granting the right of way through that State to Wheeling. The amendments were on the seme day concurred in by the House, and the Bill is therefore a law.

Should Pennsylvania see fit to grant an untrammelled right of way from Cumberland to her "second Birmingham" on the Ohio river, the claims of the latter could not fail, we think, to command the most earnest consideration of the Railroad Company."

MARINE LOSS.—The ship Coromando, from Liverpool for Boston, with a cargo of about 1000 packages of dry goods, sprung a leak at sea, and was abandoned on the 11th ult. The amount of insurance on the ship is $25,000, and on the cargo about $200,000—all in the Boston offices

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, FEB. 19, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—After much discussion upon very trifling matters, a resolution was adopted, directing the Committee on the subject to consolidate the various militia acts. This will be useful—at present we have many laws, not a few of them conflicting in their character; if consolidated our military men may be enabled to understand them.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported a bill for laying out a State Road from New Castle, in Mercer county, to James Wilson's tavern, on the Beaver and Darlington Road in Beaver County.

The Committee on Vice and Immorality reported a bill for the punishment of the illegal sale of spirituous liquors; it imposes a fine of $25 on the offence, recoverable before a magistrate—$5 to be paid the informer.

Mr. Runkle offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to inquire into the expediency of dispensing with the office of State Librarian, and imposing the duties of the office upon the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the middle district—but our economica locofocos voted it down. He then read a bill in place for the purpose.

Mr. Haglehurst presented a remonstrance from the Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Company against the proposed tax upon the export of coal. Should not your coal dealers and citizens do the same?

Mr. Bigham read a bill incorporating the Pittsburgh Trust and Saving Company.

A bill relative to the Winder cases, in which the venue was changed a few weeks since, was postponed indefinitely. It seems that the Prothonotary of Lehigh County has imposed his veto upon the last bill, and that its provisions have been totally disregarded in that county—The House believed any proceedings since the passage of the acts to be illegal, and the Courts would so decide—on this ground the bill was defeated.

An act requiring the notice of a special Court to be thirty days, and not "sixty" as heretofore, passed final reading.

The House then proceeded to consider an act relative to justices, which provides as follows: That Section 10th, Act of April 11. 1840, be extended to justices and aldermen since and hereafter elected, (see 6th Ed. Purdon's Digest, 645.) Sec. 3d, same act, is extended to magistrates elected under its provisions. The 3d 4th and 5th sections confer jurisdiction of demands not exceeding $100, founded on judgments of magistrates of other states, under certain restrictions. Mr. Burrell offered an amendment confining its operations to judgments in States, where similar laws are in force relative to judgements of our magistrates,—which was agreed to and the bill passed final reading.

In Senate, the bill relative to a Roporter in the Supreme Court passed Committee—a bill relative to bail and attachments finally.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 20, 1845.

DEAR SIR:—Among the petitions (which were very numerous,) was one presented by Mr. Bigham, from citizens of Jefferson and Upper St. Clair townships, that a vote may be taken upon the propriety of erecting a new township therefrom.

The Committee on Retrenchment and Reform have reported a bill prohibiting the payment of member's postage from the contingent fund of the Legislature. A more efficient mode of erecting a barrier between the Legislature and the people, more especially of the more distant sections of the Commonwealth. At present if a foolish bill is introduced, it is followed by a few letters or petitions from citizens of such counties as it would injuriously effect, which leads to a rejection of the bill. The proposed law may save shillings, but it would lose pounds—the passage of one bad law may cost the people more than the postage paid for ten years past.

In Senate, Mr. Bailey (Roads,) reported adverse to the petition of Jno. M. Davis and others, relative to a road in Peebles township.

A bill relative to life estates passed final reading.

A memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade was presented. It suggests the propriety of requiring the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to obtain permission from adjoining States to tap their road with a track from Chambersburgh, before they are allowed to complete their road to Pittsburgh. When will Philadelphia learn wisdom by experience?

CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, Feb. 20, 1845.

In *Senate*, the President of the United States in answer to a Resolution from the Senate calling for copies of any recent correspondence between the United States and the British Government upon the subject of the Oregon Territory, answers that it would not be compatible with the public interest to lay these communications before the Senate at this time, inasmuch as negotiations are now pending which it is hoped may be brought to an amicable conclusion, as they are at the present time going on in that spirit.

The President further says that he had hoped, as stated in his message, to communicate the result of the negotiations during the present session of Congress, but as the delay had been unavoidable, he could promise that the result would be communicated at the earliest possible moment.

The Annexation debate was continued by Mr. Colquitt of Ga. A Message in regard to the Slave Trade was received from the President, also a *Veto* Message in relation to a bill originated in the Senate in regard to steam Revenue Cutters.

In the *House* the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation was under discussion. An amendment appropriating $8,000 to the Magnetic Telegraph, was passed. An amendment was also passed appropriating $80,000 for commencing a new building for the War and Navy Department. During the day a Message was received from the President on the subject of the *Slave Trade on the coast of Brazil*. The message was based upon a communication to the President of the United States from Henry A. Wise, declaring that American citizens and American vessels are engaged in the slave trade to a great extent, and connected with British capitalists, brokers, bankers and others. The President comments strongly upon this nefarious traffic, commends Mr. Wise upon his skill in finding out the facts he communicates to the House, and hopes Congress will aid him in his exertions.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1845.

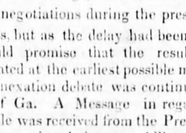
In *Senate*, Mr. MERRICK of Maryland, a Whig, had the floor on the Texas question, and we are pained to have it to record that he came out in favor of the House Joint Resolution. The correspondent of the Baltimore American says "his speech caused more than regret, and even more than a feeling of surprise."

In regard to the Slave question, Mr. M. said that no appeal could be made to him which could have any influence. As a slave holder it could not be expected of him that he would vote to limit slavery or to decline to extend the Slave territory. He went for stronger guards to protect the South. Finally, Mr. Merrick believed that Annexation was popular, and therefore he was for it.

Mr. Merrick most pathetically invoked lenient judgment from those with whom he generally associated, asking that, in the language of Burns, they would "gently scan their brother man." Mr. M. spoke about two hours, and when he concluded Mr. M'Duffie hobbled across the Chamber and shook hands with him!

The *House* spent the day on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

ARRIVAL OF THE

Steam  Ship

HIBERNIA.

TWENTY THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Hibernia arrived in Boston Wednesday, and brings 23 days later intelligence from Europe.

The news from England has very little interest. Parliament was about opening.

Sir Charles Metcalf has been made a peer under the title of Baron Metcalf.

From Ireland the news is of considerable interest. It would seem as if the Protestant British Government had got hold of the Pope, the head of the Church, and was turning the papal authorities to put down revolutionary agitation and O'Connell in Ireland. The Repeal feeling is cooling down. The Roman Catholic Bishops; it seems, are pledged against agitation; the respectable clergy will go with the Bishops; but there is a class of priests who will doubtless still pursue the old course, for various reasons and with that class O'Connell will act. At any rate, there is now a division in the repeal camp which must take from O'Connell a large portion of his power.

From France, we learn that the French Ministers are secured in power, at least another session. On the Tahitian question, they twice secured majorities.

The alliance of France with England appears to be now as firm and healthy as it was before the time when Lord Palmerston broke with Thiers.

The capture and execution of Zurbano, in Spain, is the only intelligence from that country worth narratiug.

The Emperor of Russia is said to be so much amazed at the interminable war with the Circassians, that he is determined next season to take the field in person.

The London money market continued busy.

News from Morocco has been received by way of Gibralter, giving a most deplorable account of the internal state of the empire. The Kabyles were pillaging the towns, whilst the Emperor is described as having lost authority since the battle of Isly.

Parliament opened the day the packet left. Had she waited a few hours longer she would have brought out the Queen's speech. The general impression is, that Ireland will be alluded to in soothing terms, and that another modification of the sugar duties will be announced.

Nothing had been heard of the missing packets.

Letters from Rome state that the Pope is in a most alarming state of health, and that the cardinals are on the *qui vive* for what may happen. His holiness is upwards of seventy-nine years of age.

The greatest tranquility reigns throughout Algeria—such is the safety of the roads that the diligences are no longer protected by a military escort. Abd-el-Kader has not moved a single step since the treaty of Tangier—his adherents have in a great part deserted him, and those who remain faithful are in such a deplorable condition that they live on the charity of the Angads and Beni-Snassens.

The Steamship "Great Britain" had been taken from Bristol to London. About forty passengers made the trip in her. Being without cargo, she rolled tremendously while going 6 1-2 knots an hour, with a N. W. wind, three sails set, and a heavy cross sea running. Two of her dead lights were stove and the figure head injured, besides some other slight damage. The G. B, is said, for all this, to be a good sea boat, and steers as well as the smallest craft. When she entered the Thames the wind was blowing furiously. She ran against a brig, carried away the latter's bowsprit, and caused her to drag her anchors. The propeller is proved unfit and is to be replaced by another.

During the trial trip a dinner was given on board, at which there were many naval, military and scientific persons present. The usual kind of toasts, compliments and speeches passed, of course. The Great Britain sails for New York in August next.

The western terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is not yet fixed upon, but two points are of late especially named, Pittsburgh in Pennsylvania, and Parkersburg in Virginia. The Philadelphia interest has manifested some opposition to the Pittsburgh terminus, under the impression that a railroad thence to Baltimore would divert the western trade to Baltimore. A similar feeling is displayed against the Parkersburg terminus in Richmond. The discussion occupies a large space in the Journals of the cities interested, and it is difficult to foresee how it will end.—*N. Y. Express.*

EXPECTED.—The arrival of the steamer Hibernia, which left Liverpool for Boston on the 4th instant, is looked for by shipping merchants with great interest. To-day, she has been out fifteen days. It is expected that she will bring very late dates from the Western Islands, into which hope leads the mercantile community to believe that four or five disabled and out of time packet and transient ships are in ports of safety. These vessels, with their cargoes, are worth perhaps a million of dollars; and as the ocean has been traversed from every point, and in all directions, excepting these Western Islands, the conclusion is that they are not now floating on the ocean at the mercy of the winds and waves; but that the disabled and wrecked not in port have sunk with all on board. This week will nearly decide the fate of all and relieve anxiety or change to realization, and thus end the doubtful state of things. Should no news be brought by her, hope, although very faint, will not be deemed hoping against hope for some time to come.—*N. Y. Express.*

THE BENTON CURRENCY.—A curious scene was lately enacted at St. Petersburgh. The Emperor, wishing to dispense with the use of paper money, and finding that the Imperial resources were in so prosperous a condition as to admit his setting about the work, had summoned the Ministers, heads of manufacturers and chiefs of the principal guilds to come and satisfy themselves in his presence, of the fact that he had a vast sum in gold and silver, toward the formation of a sinking fund destined to the redemption of the paper money. They attended accordingly, and had the pleasure of seeing seventy millions of roubles solemnly deposited in huge cellars which had been excavated under the citadel for the purpose.

MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY.—Poultry are subject to a variety of diseases, but nearly all of a serious nature are attributable to the effects of climate or want of care or skill. Pip is caused by a want of clear water, or by drinking dirty water in dry weather. Cure—remove the white blister found upon the tongue, and wash it with warm vinegar and water—feeding the bird for a few days with soaked bran and lettuce, or cabbage chopped very fine.

Flux is cured by pills of the yolk of an egg boiled hard, mixed with bruised hemp seed, or boiled barley diluted with wine.

Costiveness, the reverse of the former, is cured by giving them beet root chopped fine, or bran and water with a little honey mixed.

Vermin may be destroyed by fumigating the roosts with brimstone.

Scab and itch are cured by feeding them with moist bran.

Cramp is caused by cold and damp.—When afflicted the birds should not be allowed to roost out of doors, and the roost should be well secured and warm—rub the legs and feet with a little fresh butter.

Abscess frequently comes upon the rump; and is caused by heat of blood, or torpid stomach, which corrupts the mass of blood. Open the abscess and press out the matter. Feed them with chopped beef root of lettuce, with some bran mixed, moistened with honey, or molasses and water.

Fowls should not be allowed to roost in very large numbers together, but where great quantities are raised they should be kept in flocks of not more than one hundred. They should be kept very cleanly.

Warmth with freedom from damp, is the great secret in the care of fowls.—Their food should be frequently changed and green food often mixed with their meal, shorts or bran. Indian meal and molasses and water will fatten poultry faster than any other food. Cinders should be sifted for them to roll in, which will free them from vermin, and they shoul never be without a supply of clean water for drinking.

Never give them warm or hot food, which causes them to become crop bound. Hemp and buckwheat, or wheat occasionally, are good stimulants.

So far as food is concerned, every farmer's wife throughout the country knows what is proper. One great danger arises from their voracity of appetite inducing them to eat too much of food too nutritious for their delicate digestive organs, whereby they becomes sickly, or what is commonly called crop bound. Simple as the remedy for this evil may appear, it is somewhat difficult to put in practice where large numbers are fed together.

As regards attention to cleanliness, and their other common wants, such as regularity of feeding, and an abundant supply of pure water, nothing need be said: they can scarcely live, certainly not flourish, without these necessary requirements being strictly attended to.

Under, however, the best management and the greatest precaution used against their various ailments, many will perish It is the truth, however, that almost all the diseases of poultry arise from atmospheric causes.

With respect to medical treatment, applied to the diseases of poultry, but little regarding its efficacy is known. The nostrums and mode of treatment adopted throughout the country, together with the greater part of what has been written upon the subject are a farrago of nonsense and absurdity, If shelter, warmth, food, and cleanliness, congenial to their habits will not preserve them in health; but little reliance can be placed upon medicine.

Great care is necessary to protect poultry from the ravages of the skunk, the muskrat, the fox, and other animals, who possess a taste so refined as to prefer chicken to coarser food. And to insure complete success on a large scale, suitable buildings should be provided.

A close room, which should be made to exclude the wintry frosts, and also admit the balmy breeze of summer, should be provided for the hatching machines, and should be kept as an eccaleobion hall. From this hall passages should lead to other rooms less tight and substantial, and many of them provided with roosts. As the birds grow they should by degrees be moved along, until after six weeks, or thereabouts they will have an open yard with roosting places under a shed. In this manner, by keeping them in flocks of one or two hundred, and changing their roosting places frequenly, by keeping them clean, &c., there will be no difficulty in raising any number per annum, provided no old fowls are kept on the premises. With suitable conveniences there will be less trouble in raising one hundred thousand a year than in raising one hundred without them.

To a successful rearing, therefore, of a large number of birds by artificial means, the only required essentials are, a sufficient number of these machines, suitable buildings; warmth and protection from dampness; proper food, and a careful attention to cleanliness in other respects.—

An establishment so constructed and so conducted, cannot fail to pay an immense profit to its proprietor.

The best food for chickens until three or four days old is eggs, either stale or fresh, boiled hard and cut into very small pieces After which, meal wet up, and hominy dry. As they grow older, the feed should be varied, and they should have more or less green food, like lettuce, cabbage, endive, &c., chopped fine, and mixed with their meal; and loppered milk and bonnyclabber are most excellent.—Cold boiled potatoes, fresh meat, crusts of bread soaked, and many other things usually thrown to the pigs, are excellent and profitable food for all kinds of gallinaceous fowl.—*Mickle's Treatise on Poultry.*

☞We have a N. O. Price Current of the 12th—Cotton was not so active. Sugar was very firm, with occasional sales at a slight improvement. 3¾@4¼ for extremes. The demand for Molasses had considerably abated, and the market was heavy at 17½@18½ with a declining tendency. Demand on planters quite active—sales of 200 and 300 and 1000 gals. above at 13@14c. Lots were becoming scarce both above and below. The sales of Sugar on planta on were 1300 hhds at 3¾@4¼. U. S. The Bulletin of the 13th quotes Molasses on the Levee at 17@17½ and Sugar at 3¾@4c

Birmingham Bridge & Road Company.

AGREEABLE to Act of Assembly, passed the 3d day of April A. D. 1837, and revived by Act passed the 15th April, 1841, notice is hereby given that books of subscription for Stock in said Company, will be opened at the following places from 9 to 3o'clock each day viz: At the house of Daniel Shawhan in the Borough of Birmingham on Monday the 24th day of March next. At the Merchant's Hotel in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday the 25th, and at the house of B. Acker in Reeville, on Wednesday the 26th of March, when one or more of the Commissioners will be in attendance.

By order of the Board of Commissioners,

JAS. PATTERSON, Jr., Sec'y.

feb24-tl1w&sw2tM

ALLEGHENY COUNTY SS.

REGISTER'S OFFICE Feb 22d, 1845.

NOTICE is hereby given to all legatees, and other persons concerned, that the undermentioned Executors, Administrators and Guardians, have filed their respective accounts in the Register's Office of said County, and that they will be presented to the Orphan's Court of said County, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 24th day of March next.

Account of Saml. P. Wilson and James Scott, Administrators of the Estate of Joshua Wilson late of Elizabeth Township, dec'd.

Account of Chester Bidwell, Administrator of the Estate of James T. McVey, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of David C. Stockton and Sylvanus Lothrop, Executors of the Estate of Rev. Joseph Stockton, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of Benjamin Darlington, Trustee of the Estate of John Logan, minor child of Joshua Logan.

Account of Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., Executor of the Estate of Roden Pride, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of John McElhenny and George Quail, Administrators of the Estate of Daniel Wise, late of Ross Township, dec'd.

Account of Jonathan Walker and Thomas Varner, Esq., Executors of the Estate of Anna Hankins, late of Jefferson Township, dec'd.

Account of Francis Jamison, Administrator of the Estate of David Jamison, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of James Whitaker and Elizabeth Hays, Executors of the Estate of Thomas Hays, late of Mifflin Township, dec'd.

Account of John Muse and Zacheus Patterson, Executors of the Estate of Elizabeth Clark, late of Versailles Township, dec'd.

Account of William Henrici, Administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Graff, late of the City of Pittsburgh, deceased.

Account of Harvey Logan, Executor of the Estate of Mary Logan, late of Upper St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of William Dawson, acting Executor of the Estate of George Scott, late of Lawrenceville, dec'd.

Account of Richard Boyd, Administrator of the Estate of Isabella Bennet, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of William Young, one of the Administrators of the Estate of James Lynch, dec'd.

Account of David Jenkins, acting Executor of the Estate of William James, late of the Borough of Birmingham, dec'd.

Account of John Miller and William Michael, Executors of the Estate of George Miller, of Versailles Township, dec'd.

Account of John Miller, acting Executor of the Estate of Peter S. Beckman, late of Versailles Township, dec'd.

Account of Henry Aich, Administrator of the Estate of George Ignace Schuenderman, late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Supplementary account of James Espy, Esq., Administrator "cum Testamento Annexo" on the Estate of Thomas Patterson, late of St Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of James Espy, Esq., Administrator of the Estate of Mary Patterson, late of St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of John H. Boughman, Administrator of the Estate of Andrew Hendrickson, late of Versailles Township, dec'd.

Account of Alexander Laughlin, Executor of the Estate of Samuel Logan, late of Deer Township, dec'd.

Account of Robert A. Campbell, Esq., and John Morison, Administrators of the Estate of Robert Campbell, late of Allegheny City, dec'd.

Account of John McCully, Esq., acting Executor on the Estate of William McCully, late of Upper St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Obadiah Highee and John McCully, Esq., Executors of the Estate of Joseph Highee, late of Upper St. Clair Township, dec'd.

Account of Thomas Bakewell, John P. Pears, Allan D. Campbell, William Eichbaum and William Bakewell, Esq., Executors of the Estate of Benjamin Bakewell late of the City of Pittsburgh, dec'd.

Account of Jacob Guy and A. Potter, Executors of the Estate of Albert Torrence, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of A. Potter and William Cavitt, Executors of the Estate of John Mars, late of Fayette Township, dec'd.

Account of James Ross, Jr., Guardian for the Estate of Sarah M. Ormsby, Oliver Ormsby, Jane Ormsby, and John B. Ormsby, minor children of Jane Ormsby.

Account of Eliza Jane Alexander, Guardian for the Estate of Eugene and Hugh W. Alexander, minor children of Hugh Alexander, dec'd.

Account of James O'Hara, Guardian for the Estate of Mary O'Hara, of Indiana Township.

feb22-tl&wtf P. A. MADEIRA, Register.

Cough Balsam.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 8, 1845

I DO certify that I procured a bottle of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's Pneumonic or Cough Balsam, which I used for the removal of a severe cold, attended by a disagreeable cough. I had not taken the Balsam but about three or four times, when I ceased to cough, and found my breast lightened of the unpleasant feelings which a severe cold generally produces. I am entirely free of a cough. Others, to my knowledge, who have used it, have also found relief SAML. YOUNG.

PITTSBURGH, Jan 20th, 1845.

This may certify that I have been troubled with a severe cough since last fall, until about two weeks, when I procured a bottle of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Cough Balsam, which has entirely relieved me.

E. YOUNG, Seventh street.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13th, 1845.

This may certify that some time since last fall I caught cold attended by a cough, which was so troublesome as to prevent me from getting sufficient sleep—the cough would come on in paroxisms which would last half an hour. Last month I procured a bottle of B. A. Fahnestock & Co's. Cough Balsam which has entirely removed the cough. WM. TRANTON, near Croghansville

In order to bring the above valuable medicine within the reach of every person, it has been put at the very low price of 25 cents per bottle

Prepared and sold by

B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

feb18 corner Wood and 6th sts.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY CO., MUTUAL INSURANCE CO

February 14, 1845.

THE members of this Company are notified that an Election for 13 Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of said Company, on Tuesday, the 18th March next, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M. in pursuance of section 4th of the Act of Incorporation and By-Laws. J. B. ROBINSON.

feb15-d1&wte *Secretary.*

83 MARKET ST., PITTSBURGH.

B. E. CONSTABLE respectfully invites the attention of his customers to a new lot of—

Splendid French Broche Shawls, Mode Green, Blue and Black grounds, all wool, just imported.

Rich Turkerri Shawls, newest style of pattern.

New style Cassimere Shawls, at $9, worth $14.

Blue plaid Cloth Clonkings.

High colored Gala Plaids.

5 cases prints, new style, at 6¼, 8, 9, 10 and 12½ cents. Received to-day. [nov 7-wtf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS, at Pittsburgh.

DRS. SPEER & KUHN.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer to give special attention to ALL SURGICAL DISEASES, particularly to

Diseases of the Eye.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice, during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinn. and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Blatterro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.,
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

THE subscribers have formed a partnership in the practice of the different branches of their profession. All calls in the two cities and the surrounding country will be promptly attended to.

A few Students will be received at their office.

J. R SPEER, M. D.,
Nov. 12, 1844—1&wtf J. S. KUHN, M. D.

LAND SURVEYING AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

THE undersigned intending to pursue permanently the business of Surveying and Civil Engineering, offers his services to the public.

Having had a very extensive practice with Mr. Z. W. Remington in this vicinity, he feels warrant d in saying that his experience and practical knowledge will be advantageous to those who may employ him. Persons interested in real estate will find at his office plan of the City, City District "Reserve Tract opposite Pittsburgh," "Manor of Pittsburgh," Birmingham, Lawrenceville, and of Lots and Farms extending several miles around Pittsburgh. R. E. McGOWIN,

Office Penn st. a few doors above Hand st., Pittsburgh

REFERENCES:

Richard Biddle, Esq.,	Jas. S. Craft, Esq,
Wilson McCandless, "	Hon. Harmar Denny,
John Anderson,	Chas. S. Bradford, Esq.,
William Arthurs	O. Metc lf, Esq
R. S. Cassat,	P. Mulvany.

NOTICE.

☞ Those of my friends and the public, who may wish to have recourse to any of my papers, draughts or plans, will hereafter find them in the office of Mr. R E. McGOWIN, whom I respectfully recommend as one in whose professional abilities and integrity they may depend.

Z. W. REMINGTON.

March 7, 1844—d&wly.

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Company.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 1st, 1845.

AN election for one President, ten Managers one Treasurer and Secretary, of the Company for erecting a bridge over the Allegheny river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday the 3d day of March next, to commence at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN HARPER.

feb 14-tl w&sw3t Treasurer.

SEWICKLEY HOTEL FOR RENT.

THIS well known tavern stand, with about 20 acres of prime land, including an orchard, now occupied by George C. Barnes, on the Pittsburgh and Beaver road, belonging to the estate of Abishai Way, deceased, is for rent from the 1st day of April next. The house is large and well finished, and a sufficiency of stabling. It would be a desirable situation for a private family, convenient to places of worship, schools, postoffice, &c., and may have daily communications with Pittsburgh, by land or water.

For further information apply to John Caldwell, tanner, Pittsburgh; Richard Gray, Allegheny city, or to the subscriber, Postmaster at Sewickley-bottom P. O., near the premises. DAVID SHIELDS.

nov 29-d3&wtf

ADJOURNED

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the property belonging to the Estate of Rev. JOSEPH REED, deceased, pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, stands adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th day of March next at 11 o'clock, A. M., viz: On the premises—A farm situate in Ross township about six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, on which James McDowell now resides, containing about 250 acres: about 160 acres cleared, on which are erected a comfortable dwelling house and other buildings a good orchard, &c. This property, from its situation, would make a first rate sheep farm.

Should the above farm not be sold on said day, the sale will be adjourned to the next day, the 5th March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, at which time and place there will also be offered for sale:

One Lot on Smithfield street in the city of Pittsburgh near Virgin Alley, 20 feet in front on Smithfield street and 60 feet back to Carpenter's Alley; on which are erected a Brick house two stories high, and other buildings now in possession of George Baily, subject to an annual ground rent of $32. ALSO—One Lot situate on Robinson street in the city of Allegheny, 19 feet on Robinson street, and extending back 66 feet 8 inches, including an alley 4 feet 8 inches wide.

The terms of sale: one-third in hand and the other two-thirds in two equal annual instalments with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. Title indisputable.—Should the above property be sold, possession will be given the 1st day of April next. If not sold, it will then be rented for one year.

J. H. KERR, Administrator,
feb 4-w3t SARAH A. REED Administratrix.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

3 improved Farms, 10 Town Lots, 100 Acres Timbered Land,

ALL situated in the county of Wabash, and State of Illinois, some of which is not surpassed in situation or improvements by any property in the county.

The above mentioned property, or a part, is offered for such goods as compose a country store; Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, or Pittsburgh manufactured articles; or for a good Farm in Pennsylvania, or a business stand in Pittsburgh. Any person wishing further information on the subject, shall receive prompt attention by addressing letters to the subscriber, post paid, at Mount Carmel, Wabash Co., Illinois